

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[The MINING JOURNAL is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper, and for Transmission Abroad.]



No. 2055.—VOL. XLV.

London, Saturday, January 9, 1875.

WITH
SUPPLEMENT. { PRICE EXPENSE
PER ANNUM, BY POST

MR. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1842.

BUSINESS transacted in all descriptions of MINING Stocks and Shares (British or Foreign), Banks, Bonds, Railways, Miscellaneous, Insurance, Assurance, Gas, Water, and Dock Shares.

BUSINESS negotiated in Shares not having a general market value.

BUSINESS in all COLLIERIES and IRON SHARES.

Accounts opened for the Fortnightly Settlement.

Bankers: City Bank, London; South Cornwall Bank, St. Austell.

SPECIAL DEALINGS in the following:—50 Bampfylde, £2; 30 Blisdon and Crumpton, £20 2s. 6d.; 35 Chapel House, 24½; 100 Clee Hill, 7s. 5d.; 20 Cardiff and Swans, 2d.; 10 Devon Consols, 2½; 50 Glaisdale Quarry; 10 Great Western Colliery; 75 Grogwinion, £3; 100 Javall, 4s. 9d.; 10 Nant-y-Glo (Pref.), £43; 150 Parys Mountain, 8s. 6d.; 200 Positive Assurance, 16s.; 25 Pennerley; 50 Palmer's Shipbuilding, £35 paid; 244 10s.; 10 Rookhope, 11s. 6d.; 20 Silkefield Fall, 30s.; 15 Sweetland Creek, £2; 12s. 6d.; 20 Thorp's Gawber, £15½; 35 Tylwyd, 21s.; 15 West Tankerville, 9s.

COLLIERIES.—Note: Blisdon and Crumpton, Chapel House, Cardiff and Swans, Great Western, and Thorp's Gawber are all paying good dividends upon present prices. Shares on sale at lowest.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Transacts business in MINING and COLLIERIES Shares of every description. English and Foreign Stocks, Colonial Government Bonds, Railways, Banks, and Miscellaneous Shares, and all Securities dealt in on the London Stock Exchange, for INVESTMENT or SPECULATION. Business negotiated in Unmarketable Stocks and Shares. Speculative Accounts opened for the Fortnightly Settlement.

A Stock and Share List forwarded to bona fide Investors free on application.

Bankers: The National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

W. H. B. has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—

50 Bampfylde, 2½; 100 Birdseye Creek, 22½; 50 Blisdon and Crumpton, 2d.; 15 Blisdon and Crumpton, 2½; 60 Bog, 6s. 6d.; 20 Chapel House, 24½; 10 Cape Copper, £30½; 75 Chontales, 11s.; 20 Cardiff and Swans, 50 Clee Hill Col., 7s. 3d.; 25 Cedar Creek, 31s.; 40 Don Pedro, 7s. 6d.; 25 Devon Consols, 2½; 30 Eberhardt, 25s.; 10 East Lovell, 48½; 100 Emma (Silver), £1 8s. 6d.; 50 Flagstaff, £2 6s. 9d.; 70 Frontino, 7s.; 100 Plymimmon, 3s. 6d.; 25 Prince of Wales, 14s.; 25 Pennerley, 29s. 6d.; 20 Port Phillip, 18s. 6d.; 50 Parys Mountain, 8s. 6d.; 20 Prince Patrick, 2d.; 20 Richmond, 2d.; 10 Rookhope, 18s. 6d.; 70 Tylwyd, 21s.

100 Gold Run, 10s. 15 Roman Grav., £2 12s. 6d.; 20 Hington Down, 2s. 6d. 100 Last Chance, 21s. 50 Malabar, 11s. 6d.; 20 New Hobbs Hill, 2d. 100 New Aurora, 10s. 6d.; 200 Old Treburgett, 2d. 100 Prince of Wales, 14s. 6d.; 200 Tylwyd, 21s.

100 Roman Grav., 20s. 100 Sweetland Ck., 29s. 6d.; 200 Union, 18s. 6d.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., has SPECIAL BUSI-
NESS, at the closest prices, in—

MINERA (Buyer).
PARYS MOUNTAIN.
SOUTH CONDURROW.
OLD TALARGOCH.

JOHN RISLEY (SWORN), STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
77, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Turkish Six Per Cents. of 1854, 1868, 1862, 1865, 1871, and 1873 specially recommended; Wheal Grenville and Treleigh Bank, also Wheal Peevor and Crebor shares.

Business transacted at the following rates of commission:—Foreign Stocks, ½ per cent.; and Mining Shares of £4 each and upwards, 1½ per cent.; under £4, 1s. per share.

FERDINAND R. KIRK, STOCK BROKER,
5, BIRCHIN LANE, E.C.

Consols, Foreign Bonds, Railways, and every security quoted on 'Change bought and sold. Fortnightly accounts opened.

Bankers: London and Westminster, and City Bank.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—

10 Bagnall, 21½; 20 Babb Vale, £20½; 40 Fairbairn, 22½; 40 Flagstaff, 23½; 40 Cardiff, 23½; 100 Glaisdale, 21s.; 20 Cedar Creek, 21½; 10 Central, 25; 20 Chapel House, 23%; 5 Chillington Iron, £20½; 20 Hopkings, 10s. 6d.; 190 Javall, 4s. 6d.; 10 Dowlting, 27½; 5 Nant-y-Glo, £40; 20 Newport, 23%; 3 Denton, 20 Richmond, 2d.; 100 Gold Run, 10s. 6d.; 20 Rookhope, 18s. 6d.; 5 Original Harle, 20s. 6d.

40 Pennerley, 30s. 100 Palmer's, 16s. 50 Pelsall, 12s. 6d.

20 Last Chance, 21s. 50 Malabar, 11s. 6d.

50 Marky Valley, 20s. 50 Prince Patrick, 2d.

25 New Quay, 23s. 20 Union, 18s. 6d.

100 New Aurora, 10s. 6d. 20 Vans, 22½.

75 Parc Mountain, 2s. 6d. 20 Vans, 22½.

50 Pennerley, 30s. 20 Vans, 22½.

40 Hington Down, 2s. 6d. 20 W. Cambrian, 21s. 6d.

50 Hington Down, 2s. 6d. 20 W. Cambrian, 21s. 6d.

50 Last Chance, 21s. 50 Malabar, 11s. 6d.

50 Marky Valley, 20s. 50 Prince Patrick, 2d.

20 New Aurora, 10s. 6d. 20 Union, 18s. 6d.

50 Pennerley, 30s. 20 Vans, 22½.

20 Rookhope, 18s. 6d. 20 Vans, 22½.

50 Tylwyd, 21s. 50 Vans, 22½.

20 Union, 18s. 6d. 20 Vans, 22½.

50 Union, 18s. 6d. 20 Vans, 22½.

THE NASCENT COPPER PROCESS.

The PROPRIETORS of this PATENT METHOD of TREATING LOW-CLASS SILVER and COPPER ORES are PREPARED to GRANT LICENSES for its USE at LOW ROYALTIES.

There is hardly a Mixed Metal mine in the world but may be made to pay dividends under this system.

All communications respecting the above should be addressed to—

MESSRS. EMMENS BROTHERS AND CO., 8, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.

THE COAL TRADE.

Mr. J. R. Scott, the Registrar of the London Coal Market, has published the following statistics of imports and exports of coal into and from the port and district of London, by sea, railway, and canal, during the year 1874:—

IMPORTS.		
By sea.	By Railway and Canal.	Tons c.
Newcastle	2238	1,526,886
Seaham	219	92,594
Sunderland	900	573,662
Middlesbrough	31	14,457
Hartlepool	807	277,546
Scotch	238	61,565
Welsh	85	32,396
Yorkshire	492	96,580
Duff	3	1,643
Small coal & cinders	235	45,390
Total	5298	2,727,719
Imports during 1873	5359	2,665,680
	Total	4,695,769
	Imports during 1873	5,158,608

Comparative Statement, 1873 and 1874.

By Sea.	Ships.	Tons.	By Railway and Canal.	Tons.
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1874	5298	2,727,719	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1873	5,158,608
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1873	5359	2,665,680	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1874	4,695,769
Decrease in present year	121	62,039	Decrease in the present year	462,639
Increase ditto	62,039			0

EXPORTS.

Railway-borne coal passing "in transit" through district	Tons	770,178
Sea-borne coal exported to British possessions, or to foreign parts, or to the coast	505,907	
Ditto, sent beyond limits by railway	108,499	
Ditto, by canal and inland navigation	20,829 = 635,235	
Railway-borne coal exported to British possessions, or to foreign parts, or to the coast	301,050	
Ditto, by rail beyond district	1,380	
Ditto, by canal and inland navigation	4,425 = 306,855	
Sea-borne coal brought into port and exported in same ships	24,692	
Total quantity of coal conveyed beyond limits of coal duty district during 1874	1,736,960	
Ditto, during 1873	1,720,343	

Comparative Statement, 1873 and 1874.

Total distribution of coal from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1874	1,736,960
Total distribution of coal from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1873	1,720,343
Increase in the present year	16,617
General Statement, 1873 and 1874.	
Decrease in coals imported by railway and canal in present year	462,839
Less increase by sea	62,039 = 400,800
Add increase in exports	16,617
Total decrease in trade within the London district during 1874	417,417

The only feature worth remark as regards the import and export of coal to London during the year 1874 is the comparatively large falling off in the imports by railway during that period, amounting to a deficiency, as compared with the previous year's imports, of 450,000 tons, while a slight increase is exhibited in imports by sea. This large deficiency, not altogether unexpected considering the conditions of trade during the last year, and especially during the year 1873, is the natural result of excessively high prices, productive of a restriction of supply and a limitation of trade, especially in iron and coal producing industries. But as an element in the consideration of the exceptional circumstance of short supply, it is apparent to those best acquainted with the trade that during the past year the high price of coal has evoked among ordinary consumers a spirit of economy less apparent when coals were at a normal price. This result, however, cannot be a subject for public regret. Lastly, there can be little doubt that the recent strikes in the coal and iron trades have seriously interfered with the orderly conduct of those industries throughout the country, affecting London as fully as elsewhere, and materially tending to the contraction of trade in all branches, so conspicuous during the last 12 or 15 months.

THE COPPER TRADE.

Sales of ore and regulus have been made by private contract at 16s. and 16s. 6d. per unit respectively, but the quantity which changed hands was only about 1000 tons in all, the greater portion thereof being regulus. Bars fell to 82/- 10s. per ton, cash terms, for good ordinary brands; the sales, however, at this low figure were confined to a few lots on second-hands, holders of which seemed to be alarmed at the continuous heavy advice of charters from Chile, but importers' views are much in advance of this rate. Yesterday the charters for the last half of December were advised as 1500 tons bars, of which 1200 for England, 300 for France, the price at Valparaiso on 3rd Inst. standing at about 80/- per ton laid down in Liverpool, usual English conditions; the quantity telegraphed being less than was anticipated has imparted a firmer tone to the market, and we close at an improvement of about 30s. per ton from the lowest point touched. There is rather more enquiry for Australian for export to the Continent, and judging from the nature of the demand, it would seem that (except in France) the importation of American ingot, which had so interfered with the use of the former description, were now almost worked up. Smelters report a tolerably good demand for India sheets; the enquiry for tough and select is slack, and current wants are supplied from speculative lots offering below makers' quotations.

The following are the Government returns for the year 1874, as compared with 1873 and 1872, and in order to show the quantity of metal imported ore has been reduced as containing 15 per cent., regulus 50 per cent., of pure copper:—

1st Jan. to 30th November.

IMPORTS.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Copper in ore	6,847	7,324	6,031
Ditto in regulus	12,272	13,712	13,839
Ditto in bars, cakes, ingots, &c.	34,928	31,645	44,745

EXPORTS.

Foreign copper	23,102	10,026	11,162
Raw English ditto	10,096	12,085	13,382
Manufactured ditto	9,897	9,735	8,519
Yellow metal	13,040	10,599	9,562
Brass	4,812	3,704	9,138

The following were the stocks (estimated in pure copper) in the ports named, also the quantity of Chile chartered and afloat for same:—

Jan. 1.

Liverpool { Chile—in ore, regulus, Jan. 1. Dec. 1. 1875. 1874. 1873.	3,123	1,089	999	9,123	1,187	1,187.
Swansea, { Chile—in bar and ingot 18,247	9,732	10,831	18,247	22,366		
Foreign copper, chiefly						
London	5,467	5,053	4,492	5,467	7,462	
English copper	127	101	73	127	398	
Chili bar and Barilla	1,680	3,720	3,413	1,680	688	
Havre	200	1,000	900	200	650	
Other foreign						

Actual stocks

Chili, chartered and afloat

Gross total

The following were the imports from January 1 to Dec. 31:—

1874. 1873. 1872.

West Coast copper into England and France	Tons 45,485	40,441	44,322
Other foreign into London and Havre	12,091	12,314	17,144

Total

In December only:—West Coast copper

Other foreign

The following were the deliveries from stock in England and France from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31:—

Tons 65,662

56,662

56,662

47,984

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would open the eyes of the shareholders as to the reason the late purser would not give up the books.

Mr. WARWICK then read a series of items under the head of "sundries," among which 141*l.* appeared for meat, spirits, and refreshments; 9*l.* to Mr. Clegg, and 4*l.* to Capt. Juleff, for unexplained expenses.

Mr. WEST asked if the shareholders were bound to pay those items?

The CHAIRMAN said that was a question which had yet to be determined.

Mr. WARWICK then read the other items, making (with those already enumerated) an amount for the year of 811*l.*

The CHAIRMAN said it was due to the shareholders to ask for explanations of those items from the late management.

A SHAREHOLDER asked if there were any expenses of that description being incurred now?—The CHAIRMAN: None whatever. The present allowance for account-house expenses was 5*l.* 10*s.* per month.

The accounts were passed and allowed, and it was decided that the committee should ask Capt. Juleff, Mr. Clegg, and others for full particulars of the various items under the head of "sundries;" and, if necessary, that further steps be taken to enforce an explanation and repayment.

Mr. SHARP then read a letter he had received from a shareholder in Nottingham, suggesting that a case should be drawn out, and submitted to counsel, with the view of commencing an action against the late management for conspiracy.

A SHAREHOLDER asked what interest that shareholder held?—Mr. SHARP said he held five shares, which cost him 50*s.* each.

A SHAREHOLDER asked what number of shareholders attended the meetings in Cornwall?—The CHAIRMAN said that four were present at the meeting in March.

A SHAREHOLDER who supposed the answer would be that shareholders should attend the meeting, and look after their own affairs, and investigate the accounts.

The CHAIRMAN supposed the shareholders were dealing with honest people.

Capt. CHALLICE said that West Chiverton stood as a warning to the public not to hold shares in a mine in which they could not thoroughly investigate the accounts.—The CHAIRMAN said he would now call upon Captain Southey to read his report.

Capt. SOUTHEY read a lengthened report, which stated that the monthly expense had been already reduced by 125*l.*, and that other reductions would be made when the machinery had been placed in a proper condition. These savings had not been, nor would others be, effected by reducing the underground operations, but simply by a curtailment of expenses at surface—in fact, there were now more men at work on actual mining than before. The prospects of the mine were improving, and the agent fully believes by perseverance and due economy it will be again brought into a profitable state.

The CHAIRMAN said the late management had taken coal at 26*s.* 8*d.* per ton without asking the price of coal. The present committee were enabled to make a contract for three' and three' coal for 17*s.*, and by the stoppage of the stamps and placing the machinery in proper order the consumption of coal would, no doubt, be reduced by some 1200 to 1500 tons per annum. He had no doubt if the coal trade kept as it was they might look for a further reduction in price.

Capt. SOUTHEY, in reply to a question, stated that the engine-power was quite capable of pumping a great deal more water than they had. He had no doubt he should be able to raise quite as much lead, but that depended upon how the mine turned out. The reserves were now reduced in value to 700*l.* or 800*l.*

The CHAIRMAN said the late management had not carried on the leadwork, but merely employed the men in picking out the best portions of the lode. At the present time, however, they were doing as much deadwork as stoning, and the pieces were not computed till actually on the floors, and not (as the late management had done) taken credit for it while actually yet in the mine.

Capt. CHALLICE asked how much of the last call had been paid?

The CHAIRMAN said some 1100*l.* had been paid, leaving a deficiency of about 33*l.*, but of this some was due from merchants who had a counter-claim on account of supplies.—After some discussion, it was unanimously decided that a call of 2*l.* per share should be made.

The CHAIRMAN said that would leave a debit of 3000*l.*, but the present call would do till the next meeting, as it would enable the committee to reduce the arrears of dues, and also the amount due to the bankers. As to an extension of the lease and a reduction in the dues, Mr. Downing told the committee he had no doubt that when the shaft had been sunk to the 150 he should be able to recommend his clients to reduce the amount from 1*l*-15*s.* to 1*l*-20*s.* The question of the lease would have to be considered afterwards, but there was no doubt satisfactory arrangements would be made, as the committee found Mr. Downing a cautious and thorough business man. After the 150 f.m. level they would call to his mind the promise he had made with regard to the dues, and then the question of the lease would be considered.

Capt. SOUTHEY said they would be able to reach the 150 in about a month.

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Downing would not entertain any proposition from the other parties, because they had acted very unfairly towards him. They had gone behind his back and made private contracts with smaller lords, and then held Mr. Downing at defiance—consequently, he would not grant them any reduction. Mr. Downing had now agreed to entertain this subject when the arrears of dues were paid.

Mr. SHARP said the landlord of the Garras Wharf had consented to meet them by allowing them to let a portion off, and also to accept a rental of 50*s.* instead of 5*l.*, and the least the shareholders could do would be to pass a vote of thanks to Mr. Michael Henry Williams for this important concession.

A vote of thanks to that effect was unanimously passed. Mr. Warwick was appointed auditor. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee closed the proceedings.

FITZROY BESSEMER STEEL, HEMATITE IRON, AND COAL COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, yesterday.—The Earl of DEVON in the chair.

For the purpose of taking into consideration the position and prospects of the company, and, if deemed expedient, of conferring upon the directors increased powers to raise the necessary funds.

Mr. L. C. VENABLES (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said it was not without unwillingness that, at a period of the year when, perhaps, it was inconvenient for the shareholders to attend, the directors had been obliged to ask the shareholders to meet to-day; they had done so because they believed the circumstances of the company were such as absolutely to require a personal communication between the shareholders and the directors. He was pleased to see so many shareholders present to-day. The circumstances of the company in respect to requiring money had been placed before the shareholders on more than one occasion. Within the last two months, in consequence of strong representations from the colony, the directors had issued a circular, the terms of which were, no doubt, present to the minds of most gentlemen present. In the circular it was stated that there were favourable prospects entertained of the property by gentlemen on the spot; the directors were also obliged to place before the shareholders the strong statement made by those parties in whom the directors had confidence, as to the absolute necessity of further funds to realise profitable results. On that occasion the directors made an appeal to the shareholders, with the view of inducing the shareholders to take up the unissued debentures of the company. He regretted that that appeal had not proved successful to the extent which the directors had hoped that it would have done, and it fell far short of the merits of the company. On further consideration of the circumstances the directors thought it necessary to call the shareholders together, in order to give them an opportunity of asking any questions upon the affairs of the company, but especially to ask their energetic and prompt concurrence in raising the necessary money to carry on the works in the colony. Of the 10,000 debentures which were available 4000 were pledged in the colony to those who became responsible for money advanced, and there remained 6000 capable of being disposed of on such terms as the directors or the shareholders may think fit. He had hoped that at this meeting the directors would have been able to place before the shareholders a balance-sheet duly audited; but although he had a balance-sheet in his hand it had not been audited, but if any gentleman wished for an information regarding the figures he should be happy to give it, as the directors were desirous of giving every information as to the mode in which the money had been expended. He quoted from a letter written on Sept. 14 from the committee in Sydney, who wrote to say that with sufficient funds they were confident of success, and they saw no reason for despondency. Another letter had been received from Mr. Vickery, a leading member of the committee, who stated that he had no doubt as to the plan and cost of getting coal from Zellero, and had no doubt as to the profitability of the undertaking and its ultimate success, but there was a fear of the operations coming to a dead stand for want of funds. Mr. Vickery went on to say that his own views were that the directors should either send some out to report to them upon these facts or supply the committee with 6000*l.* more funds, and leave them to adopt such measures as they might deem best, and he had no doubt this sum would be sufficient to lead to more satisfactory results. Then again, as regarded the value of the property, a letter had been received from a gentleman, a civil engineer unconnected with the company, who had visited the works, and who stated that he had not seen anything in Australia in quantity or quality to approach the hematite ores of this company, and he also stated that there was an unlimited demand, and that in no part of the world was there a property which presented similar advantages. It was to develop the resources of the property that the directors asked the shareholders to come forward and take the debentures to enable them to carry on the works. The directors were, however, unwilling to arrive at the conclusion that the management in the colony had not been that which was best calculated to develop economically and properly the great resources of that valuable property. The directors wished to do full justice to the energy and devotion of the manager, but looking at the reports of the committee from time to time, it was a long delay which had taken place before the sanguine anticipations which had been held out had been realised, or were likely to be realised, the directors could not avoid the conclusion that the money which had been sent out had not been spent favourably in the way most calculated to benefit the shareholders. The directors had conveyed that opinion to the committee in Australia, and had left it to the committee to make some arrangement with the manager. It had now become necessary to raise a sum of money to carry on the works, and that sum of money if easily employed would develop the resources of a most valuable property, and bring about the results which were at first anticipated. The shareholders were now asked to come forward and assist the directors as regarded the first appeal of the directors for more capital, applications were for only 1000*l.* but, of course, the directors would not receive that amount unless sufficient money was subscribed for the purposes required. He hoped the result of the conference to day would that a large number of gentlemen would come forward and take debentures, the amount of which might be called up, not all at once, but from time to time, to enable the directors to develop it, which, if properly managed, he believed was a valuable property. As to the rate at which the debentures should be issued, it was a matter of detail, with regard to which the directors would be glad to receive the opinion of the shareholders. It had been suggested that the who took debentures should have the preference of taking any of the unissued shares (of which there were 4411) in the event of the company succeeding. Vacancies having occurred on the board of direction the directors would avail themselves of the opportunity of associating with themselves on the board one or more persons having a considerable interest in the affairs of the company, and who also possessed the confidence of the shareholders at large. With respect to the directors' remuneration, it appeared in the balance sheet as 142*l.*, but that referred to the superintendence for two years, during which there were seven directors. Since March last the directors had not received any remuneration, and did not intend to receive any until the affairs of the company were in a better position. He

asked the shareholders to assist the directors in putting the company in a better position. He moved, "That the directors be authorised to sell the unissued debentures of the company upon such terms as they may think fit."

In compliance with the wish of a shareholder, the CHAIRMAN then read the un-audited balance-sheet which had been drawn up.

Mr. WILSON complained of the manner in which the property had been managed. He drew attention to the fact that the preliminary expenses had apparently increased by between 200*l.* and 300*l.*

The CHAIRMAN said that had been caused by the transference of the amount of law expenses from another account, which other account had been correspondingly diminished.

Mr. WILSON went on to complain that half-yearly meetings had not been held, the shareholders were given to understand would be the case. He complained that not one of the promises held out in the prospectus had been fulfilled. At the first meeting which was held he warned the directors against working the company with insufficient capital, but the answer which Mr. Smith, the present manager, gave was that they had nothing to do but to go in and make contracts, and he believed he could make 100 tons a week of pig-iron. He thought the shareholders generally had not much confidence in the management. He thought the first thing was to remove the present manager. He was of opinion that they had paid too much for the property, because the property was not a going concern, as it was represented to be in the first instance.

The CHAIRMAN said he regretted there had not been half-yearly meetings, but there had been so many communications to be dealt with, and the state of things was not at all conclusive or satisfactory, so the directors were not in a position at the time to call a half-yearly meeting. For his own part he fully agreed that half-yearly meetings should be held. As regarded the 32*l.* spent for plant and machinery, that included an engine, which had not yet been sent out, and which cost 500*l.* The directors were as disappointed as the shareholders at the results. The furnaces were put in blast for three days, but the coal then available, which was of an anthracite character, was unsatisfactory for making pigs, and it was found that the furnaces would suffer, so they were blown out. The machinery was ready if coals could be got for the proper, economical, and profitable working.

Mr. JONES thought the state of things was deplorable. As regarded the idea of the directors some time ago as to raising money at 6 per cent., he simply looked upon it as a silly idea; if they had offered 16 per cent. he questioned whether they would have got it. The vendors were largely interested. Why did not they come forward to assist to develop the property? The railway had not yet been connected with the good seam of coal, no iron had been made; in fact, they had done nothing. He would not object to lending money if he could see any chance of getting it back, but he thought the shareholders would require some more information before they decided to advance the money.

Mr. DYER said the directors had an opinion that the debentures might be issued at 20 discount. The money raised would be expended under the most careful supervision in putting the mine to a profitable working order.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, read a letter from Mr. Rudolph, an engineer who had visited the property, in which that gentleman expressed his belief that the property was a valuable one, but that it had been very much mismanaged.

Mr. BENSON thought some further information should be given the shareholders before they were asked to subscribe; at present they would be taking a leap in the dark.

Some further conversation ensued, in the course of which it was elicited that No. 3 seam was the one which was likely to prove most valuable, and to that seam the railway was now being made.

Mr. HANKS, who had visited the property, expressed his belief in its value, but said that probably it would be necessary to construct a wire tramway.

A GENTLEMAN suggested that, as a mail was just due from Australia, it would be advisable to adjourn the meeting until further information was received from the mine; this would also afford time for the auditing of the accounts.

With the concurrence of the directors this course was adopted, and the meeting was adjourned.

ASSHETON MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in this company was held on Thursday, at the offices, Bartholomew House,

Mr. W. NEWLAND RUDGE in the chair.

Mr. H. WILSON (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said the business of the meeting was simply to carry out that which was proposed to be done at the last meeting, which was that the Assheton Company proper should sell to a new company to be formed a certain portion of their ground for the sum of 7000*l.* As the subject was then fully discussed he would content himself with moving the first resolution, which was "That a new company be registered to be called the West Assheton Mining Company (Limited), with a capital of 14,000*l.*, in 14,000 shares of 1*l.* each.

Mr. H. D. BROWNE (a director) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. The following resolutions were also carried:

"That the Assheton Mining Company (Limited) agree to sell to the West Assheton Company about 170 fathoms of the unworked western ground for the sum of 7000*l.*, of which sum 3500*l.* is to be paid in cash, and 3500*l.* in 7000 shares of 1*l.* each, with 10*s.* per share paid."—"That the 7000 shares, with 10*s.* per share paid, be allotted to the shareholders of the Assheton Mining Company in the proportion of one share for every two held in the present company."—"That the remaining 7000 shares of 1*l.* each be in the first instance offered pro rata to the shareholders in the Assheton Mining Company."

A SHAREHOLDER asked if it was only the shareholders in the new company who would participate in the profits if there be any derived from the western ground?

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said they would only participate in the profits upon the shares in their possession. The shareholders would have to signify their intention of taking additional shares in the new company before the 1st proximo, and then they would be offered to the public if necessary. The directors were still advancing money to carry on the company, so there was no time to waste. They had now about 625*l.* worth of lead ready on the ground.

Mr. W. GUNDRY (a director) said they were now working at only a very small cost. The Tan-y-Bwlch Mine, which belongs to Mr. Campbell, is a rich mine, making 1000*l.* a month profit although it is only partly developed. The western ground of the Assheton Company was in close proximity to the Tan-y-Bwlch property, with 260 fms. of virgin ground, having the lode right through it; and he believed the property would turn out as well as the Tan-y-Bwlch was doing. He himself would have given 10,000*l.* for the piece of ground if the Assheton Company could have given him a little time to pay it in, although he had already a large stake in the old company. He believed the company would have been in a dividend-paying state before now if the directors had been allowed to work the ground as they wanted about 18 months ago.

The CHAIRMAN said he believed there would be no difficulty in getting the shares in the new company taken, as they had already received promises for the greater part of them.—The proceedings then terminated.

EAST CHIVERTON MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's office, on Thursday.—Mr. EDWARD HILTON in the chair.

Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. The statement of accounts for 16 weeks, ending Nov. 17, showed a balance in favour of the shareholders of 36*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

The CHAIRMAN moved that the accounts be received and passed, which was carried unanimously.

Capt. SOUTHEY read his report, explaining and showing the points of operation in a working plan of the mine, to the satisfaction of the shareholders present. Replying to various questions put to him by the Chairman and others present, in the course of which he said there was not a doubt at all about the lode they were working on being the same as runs through the West Chiverton Mine; it was, in fact, the West Chiverton lode. The present machinery is ample power to put the mine 100*l.* fms. deep at least.

Capt. SOUTHEY said there was one matter he wished to mention before he sat down—it was that shareholders had written to him as though they were not satisfied with his reports. He embraced this opportunity of suggesting to the meeting to appoint some independent good lead miner to inspect and report upon the mine throughout. It would be a great satisfaction to him, and would, no doubt, be so to other shareholders; it would certainly be a relief to him.

Mr. GRENVILLE SHARP said he had received letters on the same subject as Capt. Southey had referred to, some five or six from one gentleman who held 100 shares, and who asked that an independent inspection might be ordered. The letters were laid before the committee, who declined to make such order.

Capt. SOUTHEY said that the mine was always open to inspection, and he would be very pleased indeed to give anyone who came to inspect the best assistance that he could.

The CHAIRMAN (a holder of nearly 500 shares) expressed his entire confidence in the manager, which was endorsed by all present, so that no special inspection was ordered.—Mr. SHARP said any shareholder could have the mine inspected if they liked to go to the expense, which would not exceed 3*l.* 3*s.* He had the fullest confidence in their captain, and was much pleased to find that confidence so unanimously endorsed by the shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report, which was carried, and also a call of 3*l.* 6*s.* per share was proposed from the chair and carried unanimously; and, after several questions being put to the manager by the Chairman and other shareholders, which were responded to satisfactorily, a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business of the meeting.

SPEAR MOOR.—At the meeting, on Monday, the accounts for the 16 weeks ending Dec. 10 showed a debit balance of 212*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* The loss on the four months' working was 122*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Caps. James Bennets and Charles Ellis reported that they have 13 men on tribute, the tribute averaging 1*l.* in 1*l.* The loss made during the past 16 weeks is caused by the failure of the boiler belonging to the stamping-engine, and some other slight delays. In conclusion, they state that their returns for the coming 16 weeks will most probably meet the entire cost of the mine.

NEW H

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—S. Toy, Jan. 6: In No. 2 adit level, driving east, the lode is very large; the part we are driving on is 5 ft. wide, and producing a little lead, with more lode standing to the north. No. 4 stope over this level is worth 15/- per cubic fathom for lead. We have finished the clearing of Rule's shaft, and the clearing and securing of the No. 1 adit level will be finished in a few days, when we shall at once commence driving the No. 1 adit level east.

ASSEHETON.—J. Craze, Jan. 5: The 50 is extended about 6 fms. east of Mawr shaft; the lode in the present end is fully 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, carbonate of lime, copper, blonde, and lead ores, worth of the latter about 20/- per fathom, water percolating very freely, presenting a very kindly appearance. The 50 is extended about 17 fms. west of Mawr shaft; the lode is here about 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, carbonate of lime, copper, blonde, and lead ores, worth of the latter over 20/- per fathom. The winze sinking below the 40 west is suspended for the time being, in consequence of the great influx of water: this winze will be resumed, then the 50 will be far enough advanced to tap the water; lode worth 4/- per fathom. The lode in the 40, west of Brown's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, schist, copper, blonde, and lead ores, worth 12/- per fathom. I would here remark that we are, in my opinion, on the eve of entering into a great course of ore; judging from the nature of the ground in which the lode is embedded, and also the dip of the hill, the tributaries are making good wages. We have about 30 tons of lead dressed in stock for another sampling, and about 8 tons of tributaries' ore. We have also about from 40 to 50 tons of blonde ready to sample. Pumping and all other machinery in good order, and working well. Dressing operations are going steadily.

BAMPFYLDE.—Jas. Juleff, H. T. Haley, Dec. 28: We beg to hand you our setting report for January, 1875: The 102 fm. level, to drive west of No. 4 shaft, with six men, at 7/- 10s. per fathom; the lode is improving in appearance and producing stones of copper ore. The 90 fm. level, to drive west of No. 4 shaft, with six men, at 8/- per fathom; the lode in this end at present is not producing so much copper ore as throughout the past month; however, we think it will quickly improve again. The 70, to drive east of No. 4 shaft, with two men, at 10/- per fathom; here there is a very promising-looking lode, and producing excellent stones of grey copper ore; we look at this end as an important point. No. 1 stope, in back of the 102 fm. level, is set to four men, at 4/- per fathom, and worth 15 cwt. of copper ore per fathom; No. 2 is set to four men, at 4/- per fathom, and worth 10 cwt. of copper ore per fathom; No. 3 stope, in back of the 102 fm. level, set to six men, at 3/- 6s. per fathom, and worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom; No. 4 stope, in back of the 102 fm. level, is set to six men, at 3/- 6s. per fathom, and worth 15 cwt. of copper ore per fathom; No. 5 stope, in back of the 102, set to four men, at 3/- 10s. per fathom, and worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom; stope in back of the 90 fm. level, east of rise, set to four men, at 3/- per fathom, and worth about 10 cwt. of copper ore per fathom; also a stope in back of this level, west of the rise, set to six men, at 3/- per fathom, which is worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. There are four men engaged clearing the adit west to No. 4 shaft. In consequence of the severe frost and snow, we have been retarded in the dressing operations.—Stowford Iron Mine: We have suspended all operations except the two adits for the present, and we have put four men in each of them. The eastern adit cross-cut is set at 4/- per fathom: the ground is changing in appearance, and we expect the end is getting near the lode. The adit end east, or a bottom stope to make the end, is set at 3/- 10s. per fathom, and worth about 25 tons of good quality iron ore per fathom. In suspending the different stoves, &c., we have lessened hands to the extent of 15 men; and as you remark, as soon as the iron ore that is broken is sent off, we can easily increase the number of men.

Jas. Juleff, Jan. 2: The stoves in the copper mine continue to look very well; no alteration in the end since the setting report was sent you. I am glad to say the weather is moderating, and I hope we shall be able to resume dressing the copper ore again on Monday; we have a good deal at surface to prepare for market.

BEDFORD UNITED.—W. Phillips, Jan. 7: The lode in the sump winze in the 115 east is looking well, at present worth 25/- per fathom. We shall take down the lode in the different levels, and report more fully next week.

BELSTONE.—J. Neill, Jan. 2: Main Shaft A: There has been no sinking done this week. We have had a most severe storm, the worst that has been known in this district for very many years. Ten of the men have been employed clearing the leats of snow in order to enable the water to flow and drive the pumping wheel. This afternoon one of the pins slipped out, and did some slight damage before the wheel could be stopped. The men are now engaged repairing it, but it will take some hours, and meantime the water is rising in the shaft, and will delay the sinking until it is again in fork.—Incline Shaft C: The stope from rise in back of Intermediate level east, on small cross-course, is still looking very well, and yielding good nests of ore.

BOG.—W. T. Harris, J. Barkell, Jan. 6: The prospects of the mine are still very encouraging, and the bottom end continues to open out rich ore ground, worth 4 tons lead per fathom. The 163, on the same lode—Whitestone—is also looking well, evidently getting into rich lead-bearing ground. This end, as well as the end going west on main lode, is being pushed on with a full force of men, and we are daily expecting an improvement of great value. The 100, driving east of Bunting's shaft, is opening out some very promising ground for lead and blonde, and favourable for progress. We have had a nice change in the weather, and are now pushing on the dressing of the ore with all the force we can bring to bear on it.

BURROW AND BUTSON (St. Agnes).—J. Christophers, Jas. Mayne, Jan. 4: The lode at the 62, going east, is at present split up by a horse of killas, 6 ft. wide, the north, or apparently the leading, part of the lode is 6 in. wide, mixed with mundic, and carrying 2 inches of flockan; the south part of the lode is only 2 in. wide. In the 50, driving west, the lode is disordered by a slide. We have completed the rise to the 40, and have now good air in the 50, and a greatly improved ladder-road between these two levels. In the 30, east of Tonkin's, the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, of quartz and killas, worth for lead 4 cwt., and for blonde 1 ton. It is turning more to the main lode, and letting down large quantities of water, which, no doubt, will drain the winze sunk from the 20 in good lead ground. In the stope in the back of the 30, west of Tonkin's, the lode is 10 ft. wide; the north part of it is composed of quartz, capel, and flockan, and the south part is worth 3 tons of blonde per fathom, with good stones of lead in it. In the 20, west of Tonkin's, the lode is very strong, but at present worth only 1 ton of blonde per fathom. The stope in the back is worth 3½ tons of blonde per fathom. The stope in the back of the 20, on the north or lead lode, is worth 6 cwt. of lead per fathom, and 1½ ton for blonde; the lead part of the lode is at the hanging-wall, with flockan on the north or footwall. In the winze which we were sinking in the bottom of the great cross-cut adit, on the south underlie lode, we have cut part of the north underlayer at 7½ fathoms; the part cut is composed of mundic and blonde, with spots of copper in it; for the present we are overcome by influx of water.

—William's Shaft—Western Mine: We are driving the 10 east on the middle lode, and have now the caunter near it, with about 1 ft. of killas between the two; they are worth for copper and blonde 2 tons per fathom. The expected point of junction with the main lode is about 8 fms. ahead, or to the east of the end. We have a full pair of men clearing up William's shaft under the 10, and are down to a 20, and see that the old men have cross-cut north and cut the middle lode 2 fathoms north of the shaft, where it is 1 ft. wide, with good stones of copper—a very kindly lode, freer from mundic than any other part of it. As soon as we can we shall drive east upon it to cut the junction with the caunter, and we propose cross-cutting south for the main lode, in order to drive east upon it towards the junction of the three lodes.

CAEGYNON.—T. Hodge, Jan. 6: In the 70 east end the part of the lode carried is looking most promising. We have a good rib of blonde in the breast, with strong spots of lead ore. In stripping down the lode in said level, about 5 fathoms behind the junction, we are breaking some good lead and blonde ores—a promising lode here. I see no change in the stoves. Since the change has taken place in the weather we are making good progress in dressing.

CARADON PHENIX CONSOLS.—James Kelly, Jan. 5: We are making very fair progress with the sinking of the new shaft, and the men are working with good spirit; we shall be down by next Saturday about 11 fms. below the 47; the ground is very favourable for progress, and does not require any timber at present. We are only carrying a small portion of the lode, but from its present appearance it seems to be very much disordered; this, no doubt, is owing to its being so near our great mineralised cross-course. We are making every effort to push on the sinking of this shaft as fast as possible. We intend after next Saturday to cut a small plat, put in divisions and skip road, and bring down the wagon to the bottom of the shaft, and haul the stuff direct to surface with the machine. We have set the rise in the back of the 60 to two men, and they have worked a few stones, but are complaining that the air is very light, although we have a very good fan machine, worked by a water-wheel, throwing in a strong current of air. We have had very severe weather during the last week, but I am pleased to say it has not interfered with any of our machinery; the engine-wheel is working well, and keeping the mine in fork.

COURT GRANGE.—Capt. E. Dunkin, Jan. 7: During the past week the main pumping-wheel was entirely frozen up, and the water rose up to the 40 fm. level. Since the thaw it is again working, and draining again at a fair rate. The stoves in the adit continue of the same value again—Hughes's yielding 10 cwt. lead and 20 cwt. blonde per fathom; Lewis's, 10 cwt. lead ore per fathom. We shall commence the winze in the adit east, to communicate with the 16 fm. level, next week. This will open up the stoves and ventilate the lower level. Men are driving in New Broglin on the course of the lode, and have a favourable stratum of ground for driving in. Very shortly we shall reach the point to meet the bunch of ore gone down in the bottom of the adit. I have engaged masons to repair the wheel-pit of crusher, and I will give strict attention to your recent orders.

DE BROKE.—T. Hodge and Son, Jan. 5: We see no perceptible change in either of the bargains since our last. The stoves continue to yield fair quantities of lead ore. In the dressing department we have made but very little progress during the last three weeks, owing to the late severe frost. At present the weather is fine, and we shall push the dressing on in order to get another parcel in the market as early as possible.

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.—John Pryor, Jan. 7: The 112 east does not present any new feature; the lead holds good in the back and bottom of the lode. In the 112 west the ground looks very well, and we shall now make better progress than for some time past. Water issues in strong force from the roof and sides, clearly showing the thorough drainage we are succeeding in accomplishing in the western part of the sett. In the 66 west no change to notice.—Dressing Floor: The frost has disappeared, and we are urging on operations.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Jan. 7: Wheal Maria, Gard's Engine-Shaft: In the 95 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, containing capel, quartz, and mundic.—New North Lode: In the 28, west of the eastern shaft, the lode is at present 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, blonde, and a small proportion of copper and tin ores. In the adit level coming east from the valley, the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, producing quartz, capel, mundic, and a little blonde.—Wheat Josiah, Richard's Engine Shaft: This shaft is being sunk below the 235 fm. level in more favourable ground for progress; the part of the lode carried is 3 ft. wide, contains capel, quartz, mundic, and peach.—Wheat Emma, Railway Shaft, New South Lode: In the 160 east the south part of the lode carried yields good stones of ore. The lode being stripped down in Burygoine's winze below the 130 west continues worth 3 tons of ore, or 10/- per fathom.—New Shaft, New South Lode: In the 145 east 5 ft. of the lode continues to be carried, proving a good course of ore, worth 12 tons, or 6/- per fathom. In the 130 east 5 ft. of the north part of the lode is being carried, worth 5 tons, or 25/- per fathom.

DUNSLY WHEAL PHENIX.—W. Skewes, W. Richards, Jan. 1: We are still mabing on the sinking of the whin-shaft as fast as possible. I am also glad to see that we have some nice-looking branches dropping from the south into the lode; these branches are a great help to the men in sinking, and I think, too, they have a tendency to improve the lode. This we shall be able to test when we cross

cut the lode in the next level. There is no alteration in the deep adit end to notice this week, one of the takers being sick all the past week, in consequence no work has been done in the end. We are glad to say that the machinery is in good condition, and working well.

DYLIFFE.—E. Evans, E. Rogers, Jan. 6: Dyliffe Lode: The cross-cut at the 120 is driven north 32 fms. 4 ft., and if the underlie is the same as at the levels above we shall cut the lode in a few days. The price for driving this level, by six men, as previously set, is 7/- 10s. per fathom. At the 40, east of Boundary shaft, we are stripping down the lode, by six men, at 4/- 8s. per fathom, as we intend to carry up a rise for ventilation, and also to stope the ground already passed through, where the lode is worth 15/- per fathom. The 25, east of old engine-shaft, is set to six men, the month, at 6/- 10s. per fathom, in order to get under the rich run of ground gone down in the bottom of the level above. At the 15, east of this shaft, there are six men taking down the lode, at 4/- per fathom, preparatory to rising towards the winze. The lode is worth about 35/- per fathom, and likely to open up a valuable piece of ground. The winze in the bottom of the adit is set to six men, the month, at 5/- 10s. per fathom.—Esgairgaled Lode: At the 45 there has been no lode taken down during the month. There are 70 men employed in the tribute department—two men at 4/- 10s. per ton, six men at 4/- 15s., 24 men at 5/-, 12 men at 5/- 5s., 16 men at 5/- 10s., and 10 men at 6/- per ton.

ESTH CHIVERTON.—R. Shouthe, Jan. 4: Since the last general meeting we have been pushing forward the 64 fm. level, west of shaft, with all possible dispatch, in which the lode has remained up to within the last week in a disordered state, owing to the intersection of a cross-course, which I alluded to in my former report. It is divided into several branches, two of which we have followed for 8 fms. These branches are again showing signs of remitting, and we therefore expect daily improvements. In the north cross-cut, at the 64, we are passing through ground very congenial for the production of lead, also very inexpensive, being driven by a full force of men, at 37s. 6d. per fathom. Our object in driving this cross-cut, as you are aware, is to intersect the caunter lode, which in the adjoining mine has been very abundantly productive. This lode in the 25, although so shallow, is of a highly promising character, being fully 6 ft. wide, and producing good stones of silver-lead. The intersection and opening out of such a masterly lode 40 fms. deeper is a point of great importance. I have not the slightest doubt that good discoveries will result therefrom. In the 52 east the lode never looked better than at present, the end being driven 5 ft. wide in the middle part thereof, without the north and south wall being seen. As the level takes the hill the lode is gradually producing more lead, and letting out more water, which I am glad of, it being a favourable indication. At about 50 fms. east of the present end a north and south lode crosses, so that we are anxious to get on to the point of intersection as fast as possible, confidently relying on opening out large deposits of rich silver-lead ore. This very important level is being driven, by six men, at 2/- 15s. per fathom, and in ground highly favourable for lead, lodes being very productive, as proved in West Chiverton (adjoining), which has been one of the richest mines in Cornwall. In conclusion, although the lode in the 64 west has been much disordered, I am glad to say our prospects in the eastern ground are very much improved, and that we shall lose no time in extending the deeper level in this direction, where the lode holds out, as before intimated, unmistakable evidence of making large deposits of rich silver-lead. The ground is easy for driving, and inexpensive for timber, enabling us to make satisfactory dispatch at comparatively little cost. The engine and pitwork are in excellent condition, working at four strokes per minute, and consuming not more than 20 cwt. of coal in the 24 hours.

ESTH DARREN.—Jan. 4: In the winze sinking under the 104 the lode is about 2½ ft. wide, chiefly composed of a dark clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, yielding of the latter 1 ton per fathom, and looks promising for further improvement. In the two pitches over the 104 the lode on an average is 1½ ft. wide, yielding from 17 to 18 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the pitch over the 92, on north part of lode, the lode is 1 yard wide, little fallen off in value, now yielding 22 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the cross-cut north of stope under the 80, we have intersected the south part of the lode, but have not yet driven through it; as far as we will produce from 8 to 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the four pitches over the 80 the lode varies from 4 to 6 ft. wide, yielding on an average 12½ ton of lead ore per fathom. In a stope over the 80 the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. Nothing has been done in any of the bargains under the 104 worthy of notice since last reported on, in consequence of the water being in. We have spilt through and secured in the adit level since last reported about 12 fathoms, and consider but a small distance remains for us to pass through in order to let the water down; we find the launders at the bottom of the level to be crushed together, which prevents sufficient water passing through in time of heavy floods of rain. We succeeded in forking the water down 6 fathoms under the 104 until Friday last, when the change in the weather took place, and since which from the snow water and heavy floods of rain the water is again rising, being now nearly up to the 104, but should the rain abate we hope to succeed in keeping it from rising above the 104. At surface not anything has been done in drawing and dressing for the past fortnight, but shall commence to-day in pushing on the dressing of the ore with all the force we can bring to bear on it.

ESTH WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, Jan. 2: Setting Report: To drive the 130 west of engine-shaft, by six men, at 11/- per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 6/- per fathom. To rise above the 130, by two men, at 7/- per fathom; the lode is worth 5/- per fathom. To drive the 120 cross-cut north of engine-shaft, by two men and one boy, at 8/- per fathom. To drive the 110 cross-cut south of engine-shaft, by four men, at 5/- per fathom; the ground in this end is easy for driving, and we are meeting with branches. To rise above the 110, east of engine-shaft, by six men, at 5/- per fathom; the lode is worth for tin and copper ore 10/- per fathom. To stope above the 110, east of engine-shaft, by six men, at 2/- per fathom; the lode is worth 6/- per fathom.

EAST WHEAL BASSET.—Richard Pryor and Son, Edward Adams, Jan. 6: The new south shaft is cleared to the 14, and we have effected communication to the 30 and 40 fm. levels, and have put four men at each level to cut into the lode, which is standing all in whole to the south of the old levels driven. The lode in the 50, east of winze, is worth 15/- per fathom. We have set two tribute pitches in back of this level at 8s. in 11. The ground in the 50 cross-cut, south of flat-rod shaft, is opening out some very promising ground for lead and blonde, and favourable for progress. The engine and pitwork are in excellent condition, working at four strokes per minute, and consuming not more than 20 cwt. of coal in the 24 hours.

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ferrous oxide of iron is precipitated in their pores by impregnating them with an alkali or alkaline carbonate. This oxide becomes by exposure hydrated ferric oxide, which has a purifying effect on the water, and which may be directly mingled with the filtering materials.

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JAN. 8, 1875.

	COPPER.	IRON.
Best selected... p. ton	93 0 0 94 0 0	Bars Welsh, in London 8 17 6- 0
Tough cake and tile.	91 0 0 92 0 0	Do., to arrive 8 15 0 0
Sheathing & sheets.	96 0 0 97 0 0	Nail rods 9 10 0 0
Bolts	99 0 0 100 0 0	" Staffd. in London 10 10 0 0
Bottoms	99 0 0 100 0 0	Bars " ditto 10 10 0 0
Old	85 0 0 87 0 0	Hoops " ditto 11 10 0 0
Australian, Wallaroo	91 0 0 94 0 0	Bars " at works 9 10 0 0
ditto other brands	91 0 0 92 0 0	Hoops " ditto 10 10 0 0
Chili bars, g.o.b.	83 10 0 84 0 0	Sheets, single & plates 12 10 0 0
Wire	0 1 1- 0 0	Pl. No. 1, in Wales 5 0 0 0
Tubes	0 1 2- 0 1 0	Refined metal, ditto 7 0 0 0
BRASS.	per lb.	Bars, common, ditto 7 15 0 0
Sheets	9d.-10d.	Do., merchant, f.o.b. 3 0 0 0
Wire	9d.-10d.	Do., in Tyne or Tees 3 0 0 0
Tubes	12d.-12½d.	Do., railway, in Wales 6 15 0 0
Yellow metal sheathing	8½d.-8¾d.	Do., Swed. in London 16 0 0
Sheets	8½d.-	To arrive 17 5 0 0
SPELTER.	per ton.	Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 4 7 0 0
Foreign on the spot.	23 15 0 24 5 0	No. 2 5 12 6
" to arrive	23 15 0 23 17 0	No. 3, 4, f.o.b., do. 3 10 0 0
ZINC.	per ton.	Do., Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b., spikes 5 0 0 0
In sheets	22 10 0- -	Do., spikes 12 10 0 0
TIN.	STEEL.	Do., spikes 10 0 0 0
English blocks	£102 0 0- -	Indian Charcoal Pigs,
Do., bars (in brls.)	103 0 0- -	in London, p. ton ... 8 0 0 0
Do., refined	104 0 0- -	per ton.
Banca	102 0 0- -	STEEL.
Straits	96 0 0- -	Swed., in kgs. (rolled) 23 10 0- -
Australian	94 0 0- -	Ditto, (hammered) 19 0 0 20 0 0
TIN-PLATES.*	per box.	Ditto, in fagots 20 10 0 0
Charcoal, 1st qua.	£21 18 0- -	English, spring 19 0 0 24 0 0
X Do., 1st quality	2 4 0- -	LEAD.
IC Do., 2d quality	1 16 0 0 1 17 0	English Pig, com. 23 10 0 23 15 0
IX Do., 3d quality	2 2 0 2 3 0	Ditto, L.B. 23 12 0 23 15 0
IC Coke	1 7 6 1 8 6	Ditto, sheet 23 10 0 0
IX Coke	1 13 6 1 14 6	Ditto, red lead 25 0 0
Canada plates, p. ton.	18 10 0 19 0 0	Ditto, white 30 0 0 32 0 0
Ditto, at works	18 0 0 18 10 0	Ditto, patent shot 26 15 0 27 0 0
QUICKSILVER (p. bot.)	24 0 0- -	Spanish 23 5 0 23 10 0

* At the works, £s. to £s. 6d. per ton less.

† Add 6s. for each X.

Plate-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

REMARKS.—Although no fresh feature of interest has presented itself in the metal market during the first week of the new year, such was hardly to be expected. Some little time must be allowed to elapse before business will be resumed with activity after the Christmas holidays, but there is no reason apparent as yet why the anticipations with which last year's report was closed should not be realized. Orders are coming forward from foreign markets, and if the smallness of the amount in the aggregate be somewhat disappointing, yet the fact that the number of small orders is on the increase is encouraging, for with a growth of commercial activity as the season advances it may be expected that larger shipments will be required, inasmuch as stocks generally are moderate, and, as regards some metals, considerably below the average. Trade with the East shows signs of revival under the combined influence of a condition of peace, a good monsoon, and the consequent prospect of hopeful crops and moderate stocks, so that an increase of business may fairly be anticipated from that quarter. Time has now passed sufficiently to allow for recovery from the various financial crises which have tended so seriously to interfere with the development of trade in some of the chief commercial centres of the civilised world, and as prices are generally moderate, and easier rates for money may prevail, a fair measure of general activity may be looked for.

COPPER.—During the earlier part of the week business was of a very limited character. Operations have been awaiting the announcement of the charters from Chili for the last half of December, which arrived and were published yesterday, being in all 1500 tons bars, of which 1200 tons were for England and 300 tons for France. So soon as this announcement was made the market became firmer, and buyers exhibited some anxiety to complete their requirements before higher prices should rule. A good demand set in for Chili bars at 83. 10s. to 84. upon usual cash terms, and a large business is said to have been concluded in manufactured 4 x 4 sheets for export to the East. The market is in a very sensitive condition; and as easier rates prevail for money and a consumptive demand for copper springs up, the element of suspense may probably once more enter the field, and a further advance in price be established. Should this be the case, as the stock of Chili produce in this country is only about one-half what it was a year ago, the effect would probably be of very considerable importance.

IRON.—It is encouraging to commence the first report upon the iron trade this year by publishing the fact that the strike in South Wales among the colliers has virtually come to a close, and there are expectations held out that an arrangement has been, or may be, arrived at which shall avert, to some extent at least, the probability of the so frequent recurrence of the calamitous results arising from the disagreements between masters and men. The honour of taking the lead in the acceptance of the 10 per cent. reduction in wages which the masters were compelled to make is due to the men employed by the Rhymney Company, who represent a body of several thousand workers. Others have been led to follow their example, and thus the strife may be said to a great extent to have ended. Not so, however, the distress which slackness of work has caused. A variety of causes have been in operation to cause this. Lack of confidence as to the fidelity of the men has caused the masters to contract their operations as much as possible, and to employ, as a necessary consequence, comparatively few hands; lack of orders coming forward to be executed; heavy falls of snow, which have checked up the rail and tramways, and hindered the transport of raw material; but it would seem more than probable that with moderate quotations orders will be given out, and employment once more be found for those now anxious to work.

The ventilation of the great question among the masses of the workers in South Wales during the past week has been of incalculable service, for it has shown to the world that past experience has not been lost upon men who have families to provide for, and that they are not so impulsive and uncalculating as had been supposed. They have proved themselves able to form a fair and just estimate of the position of affairs, and to prefer a necessary reduction in the rate of wages to enforced idleness and no wages at all, which must have been their lot had the refusal to submit to the reduction been insisted upon. Two years ago the struggle between labour and capital continued for a period of three months, and at the expiration of it the principal employers of labour in the district formed themselves into an association for their own protection, in order, so far as they could, to obviate the inconveniences which the determined action of the men had caused. The position occupied by the masters at the present time is impregnable, and they have exercised their power with becoming forbearance, allowing the men every opportunity to take counsel together, and act after mature and deliberate consideration. Disaster has been averted by the prompt action when the time for action came, taken at some of the works. So soon as it was ascertained that the men were removing their tools, with a view to strike, orders were issued to blow out the blast-furnaces. This step was of far greater eloquence and import to them than any amount of words would have been, for they knew all that was necessary involved in the blowing out of the furnaces, and before the fatal step was taken the reduction had been accepted. The feeling of a large number of the men in favour of continuing at work at the reduced rates was indicated by their request to be permitted to leave their tools behind them, when in common with their fellow-workers they were compelled to go out. A certain percentage of men may still hold out for a time, but the iron trade is, under the present aspect of affairs, not likely to be subjected to such disastrous issues as would have been the case had another course been unanimously adopted.

The conditions of trade, and these alone, are responsible for the action which the masters have taken, and the men are wise enough to recognise this. Orders will not be given out—nay, cannot be given out—until such quotations are accepted, which, on the one hand, shall prove profitable to the buyer, and, on the other, shall leave a margin of profit to the seller or manufacturer. At the present moment there are works standing idle throughout the chief centres of the iron industry, simply because the masters cannot accept orders at the price at which they can be given out. With cheaper fuel, and at a lower rate of wages, something may be done. The extraordinary rise in the rate of wages which took place during the abnormal demand which, commencing in 1870, culminated in the end of 1872, must, now that the trade has declined, be met by the acceptance on the part of the men of a reduction sufficient once more to attract orders to this country. To what extent it may be necessary to concede the requirements of trade the inexorable law of supply and demand can alone determine. Should the anticipations indulged in by some be realised, should the opening year prove to be a year of renewed activity in the iron trade, the reduction now accepted may suffice to meet the requirements of the case, but should it prove otherwise it would be well for the men to remember that since the period to which reference has been made, when the first rise of 10 per cent. in the rate of wages was established, the rate has been similarly raised upon three successive occasions, so that the acceptance of a further fall may possibly be a necessity, and that still a higher rate will be in force than that which was deemed a current ordinary rate four years ago.

According to the arrangements now almost invariably in force, the rate of wages is settled by arbitration, and is based on the selling price of iron. Thus the interests of the masters and men are very much identified, and they must be content to fare and fare alike. Should the price of iron advance, the rate of wages will likewise advance; but should it decline, the men show their wisdom by accepting the position, and with it a low rate of wages. The Scotch pig-iron market has not undergone any important change during the week, and warrants are changing hands at about 7s. 9d.

SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Jan. 3, 1874 Tons 4,214

Week ending Jan. 4, 1875 3,718

LEAD.—This metal is not quite so firm as it has been, and 23/10s. to 23/15s. would probably be realized for good soft English pig.

TIN.—The business done in this metal continues to be satisfactory,

and the market for Straits is very firm, the demand having outstripped the supply. The cash price for Straits is 96/-; Australian, 94/-.

TIN-PLATES.—The market is fairly supplied with orders, and makers are firm at current quotations.

QUICKSILVER.—Unaltered, the last quotation being 24/-.

Messrs. Pixley and Abell—GOLD.—Partly from the arrivals of last week, and from the undermentioned amount just received, the Bank has purchased 330,000. Further small sums will be sent in, for although there is more enquiry for gold for the Continent, the orders are not sufficiently large to absorb all that is now on the way. We have received 250,000. from New York, and 41,830. from Japan, since the beginning of the year: 10,000. in sovereigns have been sent to Monte Video and 2000. to Bombay.—**SILVER.**—The silver by the West India steamer was sold at 57½d. per oz., and the rate remained the same for a few days. Owing, however, to a rise in the rate of interest in Bombay, and an increased demand for silver for India and Spain, the price yesterday advanced to 57½d. ozs., and the market is firm at that quotation. About 40,000. has been received from New York and the Brazils during the week. The P. and O. steamer

mine becomes more and more established as the explorations are extended, while valuable developments are looked for in the trial mines.

American Mines have been without much animation; prices have not materially changed during the week, and such variations as have taken place are nearly evenly balanced. The shares of the different hydraulic and gold washing companies exhibit in most instances an upward tendency, and a fair business has been done in them. Although the rains commenced this season earlier than usual, they have so far been of a desultory character, though the information received speaks of a plentiful supply henceforth, as the winter snows are commencing. We give below a few statistics of the returns, &c., of the past year, which may be interesting to the ever-increasing number of persons who are in vesting in this description of security. We hear of several new claims fitting up for washing, and this class of mining seems to be engaging attention in California.

Richmond Consolidated. 6½ to 7; cablegram received: "Week's run, \$47,000—re-lining furnaces." The three furnaces have been running an unusually long time without re-lining; they will now take a fresh start for their further work. The latest reports from Eureka describe the condition of the roads as excellent; the recent long spell of open weather has given great facilities for forwarding bullion and receiving stores of ore and fuel; a long run ahead may, therefore, be anticipated. Having had in succession two of the severest winters ever known in the district, it is probable that the present one may revert to the normal standard weather. We learn that during the month of December 500 tons of bullion have been forwarded to the refiners; the stock on hand is still large, but if the roads continue open the teaming, under the state of things now existing in connection with the opening of the extension of the railway, will be performed at a much more rapid rate than heretofore. The make of gross bullion for the past month is the largest ever realised, even with the aid of purchased ores, since the commencement of the mine. The average assays of the Richmond ores smelted since October are also exceptionally high, containing lead of from 30 to 34 per cent., thus going even beyond the theoretical requirements for good fluxing. The indirect saving in waste of the precious metals, added to the direct large gain in assay average account for the increased proportion of profit to gross results. The value of the gross bullion since Sept. 1 amounts to the sum of 156,800. The total make of bullion this season amounts to 1,483,000. Sinking is continued from the winze at the end of the drift run from the 400 ft. level, where the rich carbonates were struck in advance of the old workings on the lode, and a depth of 100 ft. in good ore is now attained at the point indicated. When the main Richmond shaft is sufficiently sunk to run another level at 500 ft. there is now the certainty that a drift from it will strike the ore. The recent discovery of enormous masses of fabulously rich ore at the 1500 ft. level of a portion of the Comstock lode is an encouraging feature to the owners of true lodes which, having come up from below, naturally show increased wealth the nearer the source is approached.

The mines in chief request have been Carn Brea, Wheal Grenville, West Frances, East Pool, Dolcoath, Wheal Peevor, South Crofty, Wheal Uny, Tincroft, South Condurrow, Prince of Wales, Roman Gravels, Tankerville, Van Consols, Treleath Wood, West Bassett, Parys Mountain, Hingston Down, Marke Valley, Devon Great Consols, and a few others. Court Grange, 3 to 1; Hughes' stope, in the adit, is worth 10 cwt. of lead and 20 cwt. of blende per fathom, and Lewis' stope 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. Dolcoath leave off 52 to 54; the lode in the shaft is reported worth 150/- per fm. Carn Brea have advanced to 62/-, 65, buyers. Cook's Kitchen, 9 to 10; Tincroft, 30 to 32; East Lovell, 3/- to 9; South Caradon, 130 to 140. South Crofty, 17 to 18; the mine has improved in the shaft. East Pool shares have advanced to 13, 14, or a rise of cent. per cent. in less than 12 months. There is said to be a very fine lode west of the cross-course. West Seton shares continue flat, and have declined to 12/-, 13/-, owing to the circumstances we related last week. West Frances shares have been in good request at 10 to 11. Court Grange, 15s. to 20s.; Crenver and Abraham, 10s. to 15s.; Bog, 4 to 5; Devon Great Consols, 2 to 2½. Wheal Grenville shares became in great demand for Cornwall on Saturday, when it became known that the junction of the lodes had been met in the shaft below the 160, and they leave off at 5½ to 6. The 160 end east, on South Condurrow lode, is worth 35/- per fathom. The 150 end east, 25/- per fm. The 150 end west, 15/- per fathom. The 140 end west, 10/- per fm. East Caradon, 5 to 1½; East Van, 3 to 1; Great Laxey, 10½ to 11; Hingston Down, 22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; Ladwell, 2½ to 3. Cheques on the Melindur Valley dividend of 7s. 2d. per share for the half-year ending Dec. 31 were sent out yesterday (Friday).

Marke Valley, 1½ to 1½; Parys Mountain, 8s. to 10s. Penhalls, 1½ to 2; the profit upon the three months' operations was 661/-, and a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared. Pennerley, 1½ to 1½; Penstruthal, 12s. to 14s. Prince of Wales have been in request, and leave off 11s. to 13s.; the cross-course has been cut through at the 77, and in a few days the lode, which is an important point, will be seen. The cross-cut towards the silver lode is also favourably regarded. Providence Mines, 4 to 4½; Peden-an-drea, 4 to 4½; Glaisdale Whinstone, 1 to 1½; Roman Gravels, 12 to 13; Rookhope Valley, 2 to 3; South Roman Gravels, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; South Carn Brea, 20s. to 25s.; South Caradon, 130 to 140; South Condurrow, 5½ to 5½; South Frances, 13 to 15. Tankervilles have advanced to 8½, 9, and the mine very much improved in one or two levels. Trumpet Consols, 1 to 2; Van, 22 to 24; Van Consols, 2 to 2½; West Bassett, 8½ to 9. West Chiverton, 1½ to 2; at the meeting a call of 1/- per share was made. West Esgrave Lle, 2 to 2½; Wheal Creborth, 4 to 5. Wheal Jane, 5 to 7; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 5½ to 6½; Wheal Uny, 4 to 4½; New Hobbs Hill, 1½ to 2½; West Tolgus has been very quiet, at 70 to 75; the mine is now in fork again, but some of the ends are not looking so well. Wheal Peevor, 4½ to 5; we understand the lode in shaft and in the 48 end is improving. Cape Copper, 31 to 31½, ex div.; Cedar Creek, 1½ to 1½; Chontales, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Emma, 1½ to 1½; Flagstaff, 2½ to 2½; Frontino and Bolivia, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; Last Chance, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; Malpaso, 15s. to 20s.; Malabar, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; New Quebrada, 2½ to 3; Rica Gold, 5s. to 10s.; Richmond, 6½ to 7; St. John del Rey, 260 to 270; South Aurora, 10s. to 15s.; Eberhardt and Aurora, 5 to 5½; the directors notify that the whole amount required in the debentures has been subscribed for. The returns for December were 1306 tons; average assay, 854; bullion produced, 9234. Birdseye Creek, 2½ to 2½; Glaisdale Butte, 1½ to 2½; the profit for the month up to Jan. 31 is \$2500; gross returns, \$6500. Sweetland Creek, 2½ to 2½; Tecoma, 15s. to 20s.

The market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been much more active than for many months past, and its general aspect points to a progressive advance in values. This firmness has been brought about to no small extent by the announcement of one or two valuable discoveries, as well as by the continuously improving prices of metals.

to the main lode, an important operation, is being pushed forward. Tankerville, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{3}{4}$; an important discovery is reported in the 140, where the lode is worth 180*s*. per fathom. It is believed the course of ore is whole to the 90, the point at which the lode is intersected being west of the present workings. Bog. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$: the 173, on Whitestone lode, still maintains its value, and continues to open out rich ore ground. The 163, on this lode, is just entering this run of ore. Other parts of the mine are looking more encouraging. The mine has of late improved so much that we hear the late directors feel justified in taking the company out of liquidation, or a less number of shares being taken than was originally thought desirable, and we are informed that with subscriptions for about 800 shares more the mine could be put into a satisfactory state, and the money already invested saved. It does certainly seem somewhat remarkable that with the promise of such a future the shareholders should calmly make up their minds to let the property be sold, thus losing the whole of their investment. Pennerley, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; from the report in another column it will be seen that there is but little change at the mine. The directors have fulfilled the promise made at the last annual meeting by issuing a balance-sheet for the first six months of this financial year, from which it appears that in that period the company made a profit of 1184*s*. 2*s*. 1*d*. It is surely uncommon to find the shares of a company at 10*s*. dis. while they are making a profit of about 10 per cent.

Penstruthal, 12*s*. 6*d*. to 15*s*.; the lode is being opened on as fast as possible. Stopping the lode (that has been opened on) for the first time 412 tons of tinstuff has been broken during the past month. Cathedral, 20*s*. to 25*s*.; the shaft is now deep enough for two levels to be struck off, which will be commenced on Monday in a good course of copper ore. The manager states that henceforth the value of the returns of ore are likely to be double the amount of the monthly costs.

Subjoined are the closing quotations:—

Bog, $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$; Carn Brea, 61 to 83; Dolcoath, 51 to 53; Devon Great Consols, 1*s*. to $2\frac{1}{2}$; East Cardigan, 1 to 15*s*; East Lovell $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9; Hington Down, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$; Roman Gravel, 12 to $12\frac{1}{2}$; Tinctorf, 30 to 31; Tankerville, $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{3}{4}$; Wheal Grenville, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$; Almada, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$; Birdseye Creek, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$; Cedar Creek, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; Cape Copper, 31 to $31\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; Chontales, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$; Colorado Terrible, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$; Don Pedro, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Eberhardt and Aurora, 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$; Emma, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; Frontino and Bolivia, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$; Flagstaff, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$; Last Chance, 15-16*s*. to 1-16*s*.; Malpaso, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$; Malabar, 13*s*. to 15*s*.; New Queretaro, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3; Rio, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$; Richmond Consolidated, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7; St. John del Rey, $26\frac{1}{2}$ to $26\frac{3}{4}$; Sweetland Creek, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$; Sierra Buttes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$; San Pedro, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$; Tecoma, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; United Mexican, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$; Blue Tent, 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$; Holcombe Valley, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$; New Pacific, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$; West Edgar Lee, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$.

COLLIERIES AND IRONWORKS.—On the reduction of the Bank rate, and the improved prospects for a settlement in South Wales, a disposition was shown to make purchases, Cardiff and Swansea, Bilsom and Crump, and Richards and Co. all closing firmer. No recovery was shown, however, in Nant-y-Glo and Blaina. Enquiries have prevailed for shares in several of the companies trading in and around Sheffield, where very sweeping reductions are being made in the wages of the men, and, as a rule, quietly acquiesced in. The men at Messrs. Wilson, Hawksworth, Ellison, and Co., who turned out in opposition to the proposed extension of their time to 59 hours per week, have had the satisfaction of seeing their places filled by new men. The blast-furnace men have been in the habit of receiving double pay on Sundays, but henceforth it has been resolved to pay them only at the ordinary rate. The masters being very strong and united on the question, it is believed they will carry the point. Some 6000 men will be affected by the change. Albion Steel, 1*s*. to $2\frac{1}{2}$; the men employed here, in number about 700, have decided to resume work at reduced prices. The puddlers, railmen, and steel-furnace men will have from 5 to 10 per cent deducted off their wages, and the engine-tenders and millwrights 5 per cent. South Cleveland Iron, 12 to 10*s*.; Nebrudda Coal, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16*s*. dis.; Ilion Rhyn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$; Ebbw Vale, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Central Swedish, 4 to 6; new shares, 9. Merry and Cuningham, $\frac{1}{2}$ dis. to $\frac{1}{2}$ prem. ex div.; Pelsall Coal, 11 to 13. C. Cannell and Co., 12 to 10*s*.; the engine-tenders and others similarly engaged have returned to their work on the terms insisted upon previous to the holidays. Charlton Iron, 16 to 18; the reduction here to labourers and furnace-men is from 5 to 10 per cent. Silkstone Fall, 20*s*. to 25*s*. John Bagnall, 7 to 25*s*. Henry Briggs, 24 to 25*s*. Billoo Iron Ore, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 43*s*. Silkstone and Dodworth, $20\frac{1}{2}$ to 21. Sheepbridge Coal, 53 to $53\frac{1}{2}$; Milner's Safe, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$. Apparently the majority of the colliers in South Wales have broken away from their delegates, and are resuming work in the most important districts. Nant-y-Glo and Blaina, 38 to 40; Cardiff and Swansea, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4. Bilsom and Crump, 10*s*. to $10\frac{1}{2}$; Richards and Co., 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$, ex div. Thorp's Gawber, $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$. Newport Abercarn, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4. Petitions have been presented to the Court of Chancery for the winding up of the Shrewsbury Colliery Company (Limited), the Tecoma Silver Mining Company, and the Cwm Bychan Silver-lead Mining Company. The Wedgewood Coal and Iron Company have given notice that the interest, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, due on the 18th inst., will be paid at the company's office, Liverpool.

** With this week's Journal a **SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET** is given which contains:—Original Correspondence; Mining on the Pacific Coast (J. D. Power); Thornhill Reef Mining Company; Utah and Flagstaff Miner (T. A. Bennett); Cape Copper Mining Company; What is Electricity? (E. Gledhill); Meteorology; Extinction of Fire at Sea; Prevention of Railway Accidents (J. Walker); Nascent Copper Process, and Cremer's Wheal Abraham United Mines (R. Symons); Whitehaven Iron Mines (R. Symons); South Easdale Mine (R. Symons); Birmingham (Blake Hall) Coal and Ironstone Company; Cle Hill Colliery Company; East Wheal Loddon, and its Management; West Tolgus Mine; Wheal Whisper (R. Larchin); Bampfylde Mining Company (Endean and Co.); Lanzo Mines, Tucson (E. Stenderup); Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Resources of New Mexico—Chicago Silver Mining Company—Patent Meters, &c.

** The SUPPLEMENT also contains the Title Page and Index for Volume LXIV.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED MINES.—The directors think it only right to let the shareholders know that an accident has happened to the mines, occasioned by the extraordinary rains that have occurred, especially in the western district, by which a quantity of earth was detached and deposited in the adit, and the flow of water completely blocked, the consequent overflow found its way into the mines. By considerable and praiseworthy exertions on the part of the agents and men, and with the aid of the powerful machinery, the mischief has been remedied in great part, and in about fortnight there is every reason to believe that the mines will be workable as usual. In the meantime operations have been suspended in the lower levels during the interval that must of necessity elapse before the mines are drained. The directors have received a telegram from the agents—"Choke in the adit is clear, water flowing freely, and being rapidly drained."

LONDON MINE MANAGEMENT.—The necessity for all mines to be represented in London is every day more generally recognised, there is plenty of room for new firms engaging in this class of business. A partnership has just been entered into between Mr. J. J. Pyne and Mr. E. Ashmead, who have taken offices in Bishopsgate street. Without for carrying on the business of City mining agents, accountants, &c. Mr. Pyne's practical knowledge of mining, and Mr. Ashmead's 19 years' experience in companies' accounts, ought to command itself to all who wish to intrust their business to competent hands.

SALE OF MINE SHARES.—On Saturday last Messrs. J. O. Mayne and W. J. Clymo offered for sale by auction, at the Red Lion Hotel, Truro, 46 shares in Wheal Jane, in lots of from one to five. These shares were relinquished on March 2, and were on Saturday offered for sale in accordance with the provisions of the Statuary Act, 1869. There was a large attendance, and the bidders were spirited. Capt. Smith, of Baldhu, purchased 20 shares at 5*s*. each, Mr. Jennings, of Wadebridge, bought 10 shares at 5*s*. each, Mr. J. Giles, of Baldhu, bought five at the same price, Mr. Farley, of Truro, bought four at 5*s*. each, Mr. J. Brown, of Newham, Truro, purchased three at $5\frac{1}{2}$ i*s*. each, and Capt. Tonkin, two at 5*s*. each. Mr. James Tresidder, of Treaverne, Truro, also bought two shares at 5*s*. each. These shares realised better prices than was at first anticipated, and several gentlemen expressed an opinion that if the price of the advanced, which seemed very probable, Wheal Jane shares would go up considerably.

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—The New Year opens under very favourable auspices for Cornish mining. The tin standards were advanced 2*s*. per cwt. on Monday, and a very heavy business has been doing in all descriptions of tin, in particular, upwards of 250 tons of Straits alone were sold on Monday from 96*s*. up to 98*s*. per ton. The tendency of the money market is also favourable. It is rather remarkable that the improvement should have taken place just at the particular time we expected it, but so it is. A feeling generally prevails among mining men that Monday's rise is but the precursor of a series of advances, and we trust it may be so. Business in mine shares during the week has been very active, and most tin shares have been in demand at advancing prices, but at the close of the market prices generally are not quite so high as in the early part of the week, there being rather a disposition to take profits. The following are the closing prices:—Bollocks are quoted 45 to 50; Carn Brea largely dealt in, and advanced from 6*s*. to 6*s*. but close at 6*s*. to 5*s*; Cook's Kitchens heavily dealt in, and advanced from 8*s*. to 10, 10*s*. & 1*d* which they close. Dolcoath received a considerable amount of attention, and advanced to 53, 54, but close rather lower, 52*s*. 53*s*; they continue, however, in demand at these prices. Ding Dong 6*s*.; Big Pool, steady 13*s*. 13*s*.; East Lovells, in absence of business, are quoted 8*s*. Providence, 4*s*.; we can learn that the falling in of the adit, which has so seriously affected Wheal Margaret, Wheal Kitty (Lelant), and Wheal Mary has injured this mine. By the way, we may say the water is also in at Crenver and Wheal Abraham; it is said to the extent of 30 fms. South Conduffors have further advanced to 5*s*. 6*s*. and a fair business has been done in them. South Croft's advanced to 16*s*. 1*d*, but there has been but little doing for the last two or three days. St. Ives Consols are buyers at about 1*s*., but few transactions are reported. South Carn Breas are a little better at 1, 1*s*. and are in better demand.

Rosewall Hill steady, 6*s*. 8*s*.; Trumpet Consols nothing doing, called 7*s*. 1*s*.; Tin-croft advanced to 31, 32, with a large business doing; but they close lower, at 30*s*. 31; West Bassets advanced to 9, 9*s*. but close weaker at 8*s*. 9*s*.; West Setons quoted at 9, 11; nothing doing in them, but there are buyers in the market at about 6; West Frances shares have been very heavily dealt in at 10*s*. 11*s*. at which they close. West Tolgs have declined from 71, 73 to 66, 68, with a moderate business; lower prices are anticipated, as they are seriously hampered with water. Kitty (St. Agnes) firmer, 5, 6; Wheal Unys moderately dealt in at 4, 4*s*.; Wheal Jane, 4*s*. 5*s*; Wheal Peevers lower, 4*s*. 5*s*.—West Briton.

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:—

EXFORD IRON ORE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 30,000*l*. in 5*s*. shares. It is intended by this company to purchase, for the sum of 20,000*l*. in fully paid-up shares, the rights and privileges of William Gibbs and others, in an estate called the Exford Estate, in Staffordshire. The company will carry on business as miners and smelters. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—William Gibbs, Womborne, Stafford, ironbroker; T. C. Perry, Preston, gentleman; R. Cripps, Grenville House, Stafford, green, Bristol, marble merchant; E. J. Gibbs, Law-road, Haverstock-hill, merchant; G. Gibbs, 49, Belsize-square, merchant; W. Crossley, Dutton-in-Furnace, ironmonger; Boas Bloomer, Pelsall, near Walsall, ironmaster; and R. G. Cripps, Exford, mine manager. The offices of this company will be at Exchange Buildings, Wolverhampton.

RATCLIFF BROTHERS AND BATSON (Limited).—Capital 4000*l*. in 1*s*. shares. For mining and brickmaking, &c., at Greet's Green, West Bromwich. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—H. T. Ratcliff, Birmingham; D. R. Ratcliff, Mosley Hill, Lancashire; J. Balsa, Smethwick, Stafford; F. W. Ratcliff, Smethwick, Stafford; E. T. Ratcliff, Birmingham; G. E. Ratcliff, Edgbaston; and D. H. Jenkins, Birmingham.

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA PUBLIC BATHS AND AQUARIUM (Limited).—Capital 30,000*l*. in 1*s*. shares. To erect an aquarium and baths, &c., at Hastings. The first seven subscribers are—G. A. Thorpe, Hastings, 20*s*; J. Howell, Hastings, 20*s*; C. Coleman, St. Leonards, 10*s*; J. Cridland, 43, Warrior-square, St. Leonards, 20*s*; A. W. Jeffery, Hastings, 10*s*; H. M. Baker, Hastings, 20*s*; and W. Skiller, Hastings, 30*s*.

EQUITABLE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l*. in 5*s*. shares. To acquire a cotton mill at Oldham. The subscribers, all of Oldham (who take one share each), are—J. Howarth, D. Lee, W. Taylor, R. Allen, J. Ogden, and B. Seville.

FIRMIN AND SONS (Limited).—Capital 70,000*l*. in 20 shares. To acquire the business of the firm of Firmin and Sons, 153 and 154, Strand, and elsewhere. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—C. E. Firmin, Ellel, Ponder's End; H. Firmin, 31, Sutherland Gardens; C. Roe, Oriel-road, Homerton; R. J. Emmerson, Ryecroft Villas, Lewisham; J. G. Tibbett, Brunswick-terrace, Camberwell; J. H. Lloyd, Ivybank, Forest Hill; and P. H. Hardcastle, Barnes.

METROPOLITAN AND PROVINCIAL ARTIZAN DWELLING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l*. in 5*s*. shares. The title of this company explains its object. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—G. Williams, 81, St. Clements House; W. P. Irey, Furnival's Inn; F. T. Champness, Woodfield Crescent, St. Peter's Park; W. H. Broom, 2, Park-terrace, Kilburn Park; W. A. White, 1, Crown Buildings, E.C.; E. A. S. Mignon, 2, Queen's Buildings, Victoria-street; and G. P. Irey, Perry Hill, Catford.

SYEMITE SETTS QUARRY ROYALTY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 1000*l*. in 1*s*. shares. To purchase the royalty to be paid by the Syemite Setts Quarry Company (Limited), and to pay thereon the original royalty payable to the lessor of the quarry.

EDWARD HAMMOND, BENTALL, AND COMPANY.—This is an unlimited company, its object being the acquisition of an engineering business at Heybridge, Essex. The subscribers are—E. H. Bentall, Heybridge, 11, 994; L. H. Gray, Heybridge, 1; H. J. Woodgate, Maldon; W. E. Bentall, Hereford, 1; T. S. Bentall, Maddox-street, W., 1; R. Bentall, Heybridge, 1; and T. Lott, Heybridge, 1 share.

BURNLEY CARRIAGE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l*. in 5*s*. shares. To carry on business as livery stable keepers, &c., at Burnley. The subscribers (all of Burnley, who take one share each) are—T. F. Artindale, R. Waterson, P. Calvert, T. Wargraves, J. Rawlinson, R. Dickinson, and J. Bracewell.

SHERBURN GAS AND WATER COMPANY.—constituted by Deed of Settlement in 1836, is now incorporated as an unlimited company.

A BLAST-FURNACE MANAGER REQUIRED for EXTENSIVE WORKS in SOUTH WALES. Must be a man of thorough practical experience.—Apply, by letter, to "Z. P.", care of Pottle and Sons, Newsagents, Royal Exchange, London.

FOR SALE, FIFTY FULLY PAID-UP SHARES in the BAMPFYLDE COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). Will be SOLD CHEAP. Apply to Mr. J. HEATHCOCK, 22, Canning-place, Liverpool.

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M R. TIMOTHY HUGHES,</b

Notices to Correspondents.

ROCK DRILLS—"H. F." (Redruth).—The introduction of rock-drilling machinery will not enable you to employ fewer men, and the weekly wages of each man will be higher, as no one will manage a machine for the price paid to miners using the ordinary hand tools. Any Cornish miner of usual intelligence could be taught to use a machine drill in a couple of hours. Each 12 men, with three drills, should get forward 10 ft. per day, 6 ft. high and 6 ft. wide, in the hardest rocks met with in Cornwall. Reserve drills must be kept, as some will constantly be getting disabled. The price of drills may be estimated at about 12s. each; air compressor, 200s.; connecting pipes and fitting, 3s. per yard upwards. The diamond drill is chiefly valuable for exploring where one large deep hole is required.

NEW INVENTIONS—"G. T." (Exmouth).—It will be difficult to do anything in the matter until patents have been secured. Provisional protection costs 10s., and 35s. to 40s. more becomes payable during the next six months. Any respectable agent (M. Henry, 68, Fleet-street; Robertson, Broome, and Co., 166, Fleet-street; Newton and Sons, Chancery-lane; &c.) would procure the patent on receipt of full description of the invention and the 10s., which includes 6s. Government stamp duty. When the patent is secured the invention can be explained to railway officials and others. The patent agent will inform you when it is safe to make known the nature of the invention.

SUB-WEALDEN EXPLORATIONS.—I have seen many notices of the progress making with these works, but should be glad of a statement as to whether geologists generally consider that what has yet been done gives promise of the ultimate discovery of coal at workable depths, or otherwise. At what depth could coal be profitably worked in Surrey and Sussex?—A. T.

ARTIFICIAL FUEL—"R. S." (Chelsea).—The Diamond Fuel Company is the name of the company working the patents of Mr. D. Barker. None of the fuel has been offered for sale to retail consumers, but an application to the secretary will enable "R. S." to ascertain whether it can be purchased in the London district at a price to permit of its sale retail cheaper than coal; probably it could not.

MINERALOGICAL SYNONYMS.—Can any correspondent inform me the name of the best book for giving the corresponding names of minerals in English, French, and German? I am told there was a useful little list published for about 1s. by Mr. T. A. Readwin, but I cannot learn where it can be purchased.—C. G.

NEW FOWLER CONSOLES.—I have been asked by several parties to purchase shares in this mine, and I find they are strongly recommended in some quarters, yet I fail to see any mention of the mine in the Journal, either as to the working reports or the constitution of the company. My friends hold a considerable number of shares, and I naturally look to your paper for an account of the progress made by the company, more especially as I hear rumours of rich lodes being continually cut. I should like to know who is managing this property.—A SHAREHOLDER.

SEPARATION OF LEAD AND BLEND—"J. S."—The mechanical separation of lead and blende is extremely difficult, and many fortunes have been lost attempting it in this country. No machine is superior to the old-fashioned jigger, and many have found it better to take care of the top and bottom, and dispose of the middle layer in which the two metals are still intimately mixed at any price.

ROLLING THIN IRON PLATES.—A process of rolling thin plates is described by the *Revue Industrielle* as being in use in Belgium and Germany, and giving very remunerative results. With two heating furnaces and a set of rolls 6000 plates from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness, and weighing from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt., have been turned out every month. The plates are made up of 35 per cent. old rails, with 65 per cent. scrap iron in the interior. They are transformed into plates at a single heat without again going into the furnace. It is this that constitutes the great economy of the manufacture. Each pile makes two plates. The two furnaces and one roll train are worked by nine skilled and five unskilled operatives.

ANTIMONY—"D. A." (Nice).—It is not so easy to sell antimony ore as it is tin or copper ore, but large quantities of antimony ore could, nevertheless, be sold. A sample parcel, 1 or 2 tons, should be consigned to an English agent in order to ascertain the market value. No doubt Messrs. Bath and Son, or Richardson and Co., of Swansea, or Lewis, or Son, of Liverpool would supply the necessary information.

PEAT CHARCOAL.—Kidd's process, patented by Mr. Arthur Barff, of Martin's lane, has been in successful operation at the works of the Duke of Sutherland, and the finest possible material produced at a cost of 14s. per ton. So successful, indeed, have these operations been considered that a company has been formed to work a peat bed at Crowle, Barton-on-Humber; and the fact that double the amount of the capital required was offered by subscribers may be accepted as a proof that numbers of people now believe in a solution being found for the great peat problem. It is said that contracts have been offered to this company for a supply of 1000 tons per week of their charcoal for consumption in Paris.

TESTIMONIALS—"J. McN." and others.—You should never send original testimonials to advertisers using initials only; copies answer the purpose equally as well. Frequently the names and addresses of the advertisers are not known at the offices, their letters being merely received at the *Mining Journal* Office, and handed to them. The advertisement mentioned by "J. McN." has been written to, and if the testimonials be not returned, the name and address will be forwarded.

CONSTRUCTION OF STREET SUBWAYS—"J. L." (Manchester).—The construction of brick culverts through streets, as a substitute for subways, has been proposed before, but was never tried; it was said to be almost as costly, and less convenient than a proper subway. Apply to some local architect or civil engineer as to the applicability to the particular streets mentioned.

Received—"Veritas"—"N. B."—"B. J. F."—"Share and Debenture Holder" (Yudanamutana)—"A Shareholder" (South Condurrow)—"H. W. A."—"Inventor" (Glasgow); Yes—"R. P. R." (New York)—"A. M."—"Shareholder" (West Chiverton) will find the particulars he requires in the proceedings at the meeting reported in another column—"X."—W. Austin—"A Cornishman"—E. Skewis.

THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JANUARY 9, 1875.

PROPOSED FEDERATION OF TRADES UNIONS.

If the new year was reserved by Mr. KANE, the chief of the Amalgamated Association of Ironworkers, and Messrs. PRIOR and KNIGHT, of the Carpenters' and Boilmakers' Societies, for a great surprise to employers and workmen in all parts of the United Kingdom, we must candidly admit that they have been most successful, for their address to the officials of various organisations of Trades Unions, with view to their federation, has been the sensation of the day in every respect, although we very much question the discretion of issuing such a manifesto at the present juncture. True it is that New Year's Day is one in which we are apt to indulge in pleasing anticipations as to the future, but in doing so it is not wise entirely to forget our present position. If we look to what is being done in nearly all our great mining and manufacturing centres we find trade declining, wages falling, and large numbers of men out of work. In Sheffield the millmen, steelworkers, and labourers have submitted to a reduction of wages, admitting that they could not do otherwise in the face of the existing depression and foreign competition, whilst in the Forest of Dean large numbers of miners are on strike, and thousands more in South Wales. Such being the existing state of things, we believe that the time chosen by Mr. KANE and his conditors for throwing down the gauntlet—for challenging great employers of labour and capitalists to a trial of strength, for it is nothing more nor less—was singularly ill-chosen. That this was their object we infer from what these proposers of the federation distinctly state in clear and intelligible language. They say in their address:—

"The powerful organisations of employers which have recently been formed, and the establishment of assurance companies for the protection of employers in their contests with workmen, are an evidence to us that we shall ere long be compelled to federate together in order successfully to meet the wealthy and influential combinations which capitalists have now formed."

Now, so far as we are aware, there has been no federation of the employers of labour to any great extent in the kingdom, although in some trades the masters have acted together to oppose the powerful combinations of their workpeople, but they have been very slow to do so. As for assurance companies for the protection of employers in contests with their men, we believe there is only one, and that as yet not fully established—the South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire Coalowners' Association. Under any circumstances, however, we feel assured that the proposal to federate a number of numerically and financially strong Trades Unions will not be allowed to pass unnoticed by those whom it is intended to affect most seriously. It is true that up to a comparatively recent period the masters who employ thousands of hands took no step whatever to oppose the powerful organisations of the men; but, on the contrary, they actually by means of the wages they paid found the money by which they were defeated in detail, and compelled to submit to the terms of those they employed. This they did without much complaining, knowing that their isolation—their want of cohesion—rendered them powerless, and so they avoided parading their helpless and submissive condition before the public. It was sufficient for many of them to know that the men were in fact the masters of the situation in all controversies with respect to wages, and were in a position to injure their employers most seriously in the carrying out of contracts and in the conducting of their ordinary business. At last the frequent and unreasonable demands made, and the humili-

ating position the employers were placed in by the constant endeavours made to conciliate their men aroused a spirit of determination to throw off the yoke of quiet submission which they had so long borne with becoming meekness, and resort to the weapons so successfully used by their own workpeople. The result of such action has been seen in the many disputes which took place during the last two years in our coal mining and iron manufacturing districts. The claims of the men, which the state of trade by no means warranted, were successfully resisted, whilst concessions demanded by the masters had to be agreed to. This is evidently admitted by Messrs. KANE and Co., for in their manifesto they state—

"What is really required is a federated union of these societies which are already recognised on sound financial principles for the purpose of creating a fund available in any trade struggle in which the cause pursued by the workmen merits the sympathy and assistance of the trades thus combined for mutual protection. Remember that if this is not done by the amalgamated trades the employers and capitalists federated Unions will be sufficiently strong to batter down in detail the whole of the Unions of the country."

Now, we really cannot see any reason for this alarm on the part of the ironworkers and others, if they only desire that which is right and just. If they think that the power they have so long wielded of extorting concessions which the condition of trade and foreign competition would not admit of has all but departed from them, then we think they are right. Hence it is, we suppose, that the new scheme of federation has been brought forward with a view to the recovery of the lost power. The gentlemen whose names are attached to the proposal in the first instance are careful as to the societies that are to take the initiative as members of the federation, for at starting they are only to be those that are financially sound and well organised, whilst others may be afterwards taken in "whenever circumstances may make such a course desirable."

Now, we will dispute the right of workmen to federate together for purposes friendly or aggressive if they think fit to do so, but they must not expect that the great employers of labour—those capitalists to whose energy, foresight, and commercial knowledge our great industries have been raised to their present colossal dimensions, and who have maintained the manufacturing supremacy of England in the markets of the world—will submit to be dictated to as they have been. The time has now passed away when they will grant concessions because they are demanded and supported by powerful combinations and organisations. A new era has been entered upon in the relations between capital and labour, and one that may be made beneficial alike to those who pay wages and to those who receive them, and in a manner that may secure perfect freedom to masters and men.

But the question of a federation of Trades Unions is by no means a new one. In the report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the working of Trades Unions, and printed in 1869, the subject is frequently mentioned, and the views of several manufacturers and chambers of commerce are given at length respecting it. One gentleman states, whilst strikes have been of the greatest benefit to foreign manufacturers, that an amalgamation of trade societies would enable them to fight the masters with more chances of success than they would otherwise have. Another opinion was that an amalgamation of Unions, if not met by a similar action on the part of the masters, would be to increase the evils of strikes as they are at present conducted by single associations. This last statement is true in every respect, as everyone knows who has had anything to do with strikes. But looking at the position recently taken by the largest employers in the kingdom, there is not the slightest doubt that if the proposal of Mr. KANE and the other two gentlemen is carried out but what it will be followed by a similar combination on the part of capitalists who find work for thousands of hands, more especially those engaged in the coal and iron trades. What the result of such a powerful federation as that would be the leaders of the great trade associations are well aware of. They know that the funds they have in hand would not be sufficient to keep all their members idle for a month. They also know that wages are the only supporters of strikes, and if the supplies from that source were stopped no strike could last for any length of time. Capitalists, then, have only to close their works for a short time, when the want of wages would soon tell its own tale, and to do so would be a positive kindness to the workmen and their families.

The attempt made to form a confederation of the leading trades associations can only be looked upon as an aggressive movement on the part of the leaders, and we feel assured will be more than checkmated by our large employers of labour. This they will not do only in their own interest, but in the interest of a considerable number of men, intelligent and independent, who dare to keep aloof from Trades Unions, preferring to be in opposition to the many, so as to have the right of disposing of their labour instead of handing it over to a few well-paid officials.

BELGIAN IRON EXPORTS.

The Belgian Government has compiled returns illustrating the exports of iron from Belgium during the eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1874. These returns show that the aggregate exports of iron of all descriptions from Belgium in the first eleven months of last year amounted to 252,339 tons; this total presented an augmentation of 44,600 tons as compared with the corresponding period of 1873. In the first eleven months of last year Great Britain exported 2,317,535 tons of iron and steel of all descriptions, as compared with 2,777,276 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, showing a decrease last year of 459,741 tons. The exports of Belgian iron are still comparatively small; nevertheless the fact remains established that while they amounted in the first eleven months of 1873 to only one-thirteenth the corresponding exports from Great Britain, the proportion had risen in the first eleven months of last year to about one-ninth.

The lesson which may be learnt from the suggestive comparison which we have been making is that Great Britain has only acquired and can only maintain her pre-eminence as a manufacturing country from her ability to produce at a cheap rate. After all, "there are no friends in business," as the late M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS very truly wrote; "only correspondents." Our foreign customers have in bygone years purchased iron freely from us because they found it answer their purpose to do so. When our ironmasters were no longer able to send iron abroad at moderate prices their trade at once fell off, and it has not yet regained its former elasticity. Not only were the exports of British iron and steel smaller in the first 11 months of last year than those in the corresponding period of 1873, but they also exhibited a still greater decline, as compared with the corresponding period of 1872. Thus in the 11 months ending Nov. 30, 1872, we exported iron and steel to the aggregate extent of 3,139,793 tons; in the 11 months ending Nov. 30, 1873, to the aggregate extent of 2,777,276 tons; and in the 11 months ending Nov. 30, 1874, to the aggregate extent of 2,317,535 tons. High prices have been gradually driving away our foreign customers, or causing them to limit their purchases more and more; and in the last month as to which we have official information—November, 1874—the decline in the foreign demand was still continuing. In November, 1872, we exported 257,949 tons of iron and steel; in November, 1873, the exports declined to 219,347 tons; in November, 1874, there was no recovery, but further decline to 213,423 tons.

The explanation of the decline in the exports of British iron and steel is forthcoming readily enough, but it is not so easy to discover why Belgian metallurgists have surmounted the difficulties of the times so much more successfully than their English brethren. We can only suppose that Belgian firms have been making intelligent and well-directed efforts to extend their business relations, while they have suffered somewhat less than English ironmasters from the disturbed condition of the coal and labour markets. The danger of Belgian competition is not likely, it would appear, to be very great upon the home markets, but the Belgians may possibly do us a certain amount of mischief in foreign countries unless the British workman can be brought to see that it is, after all, his real interest to work for reasonable wages. The recent course of the unending conflict which labour sustains with capital has somewhat induced the conclusion that the Trades' Unions and the delegates are beginning to see that the manufactured products of Great Britain must be produced at rates which will enable them to compete successfully with

those of other countries. The, at any rate, partial break down this week of the great strike threatened in the South Wales coal trade may also be taken as an indication that the treasures of the Trades' Unions are not now so well replenished as they were twelve months since. Upon the whole, it seems probable that for the next year or two the British working man will be a more docile and tractable fellow than he has been of late, and that he will prefer to work for reasonable wages that to starve upon no wages at all. Should this prove to be the case we may yet witness some recovery in the British iron trade, and especially in the foreign portion of it.

Our foreign and colonial connection in the matter of iron is still very considerable, and it would soon increase with a return to reasonable rates of production.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. WILLIAM THOMAS.—It is gratifying to find that energetic steps are being taken to offer a substantial recognition of the long and useful services of Capt. WILLIAM THOMAS, of Schull, an old and valued correspondent of the *Mining Journal*, in developing the mineral resources of the county of Cork, and in promoting the establishment of a fishery and fish-curing company for the South-West of Ireland. Four magistrates—Messrs. Hicks, M'Carthy, Notter, and Swanton—Drs. Sweetnam and McCormack, the Rev. Patrick O'Regan, P.P., and Messrs. S. Jagoe and John Evans (the latter acting as honorary secretary) are amongst the promoters of the testimonial which, from Capt. Thomas's great popularity in the district, is sure to be well subscribed to. The testimonial will be accompanied by a suitable address.

COAL AND IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.—In the course of its financial year, ending Sept. 30, 1874, the Old Colony Railroad Company laid 1030 tons of steel rails in its track; the amount charged to capital, representing the difference between the cost of iron and steel rails, was \$30,900. The Erie Railway Company is interested in three different groups of coal properties; one of these groups comprises lands and mines in the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys, embracing the northern anthracite coal field of Pennsylvania. The supply of coal forwarded from the Pennsylvania coal regions last year was 20,939,215 tons, against 21,751,151 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, showing a decrease last year of 811,933 tons; in this decrease anthracite coal figured for 785,261 tons. The Erie Railway Company is now steadily pursuing a steel rail policy, and has purchased 6000 tons with that object. The Reading (Pennsylvania) Company has recently struck a vein of coal 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, at a depth of 1909 feet.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Jan. 7.—The past week has been almost all holiday, and extremely little business of any kind has been done. The demand for house coal is stiff, and prices are well maintained; they have, indeed, risen a little, and best qualities have sold pretty freely at 17s. per ton. The demand for gas coal is also good, and best sorts are readily sold at 10s. per ton. The demand for steam coal is limited, and many of the masters are reducing the output by laying off inferior seams, many of them having been started during the coal famine. At Seghill Colliery, one of the oldest steam coal works in Northumberland, the men employed in one of the seams have received notice to leave, as it is intended to stop the Grey seam altogether; but it appears that the men wished to have a ballot throughout the works to determine what men were to leave, and as the request has not been complied with the whole of the men, 500 in number, have struck. There is no change in the value of coke, the price may, indeed, be considered as settled for some time to come, as a great portion of that produced in Durham has been sold up to the end of 1875. The price may, therefore, be taken as about 15s. per ton, which will only leave a small profit to the coalmasters. As the price of this coke was 4s. per ton at one point in 1873, the fall since that time is truly enormous.

The frost and snow experienced here during the past four weeks, in severity never exceeded if equalled, culminated on Friday night in a very heavy fall of snow and strong gale, which raged 18 hours, and most of the branch and also the main lines of railway were entirely blocked up on Saturday. The trains on the Consett branch line, Blyth and Tyne main line, the Rothbury line, &c., were blocked up in the snow, and the passengers in many cases were obliged to spend the night in the carriages, since that time a rapid thaw has set in, and all the rivers are much flooded. The traffic by road and rail has been seriously impeded, and numerous accidents have occurred, and many lives have been lost.

The Iron Trade continues very dull, the rail trade especially is almost stagnant. At the iron market at Middlesbrough, on Tuesday, there was a good attendance. The reduction of the ironworkers by 10 per cent. has given much satisfaction to the trade. A further reduction in the wages of blast-furnace men and also iron ore miners is also being canvassed. Very little business was done; pig-iron is still falling in value: No. 3 is now quoted 59s., and No. 4 forge 55s.; No. 4 foundry is about 57s. 6d. to 58s. The Quarterly Meeting is to be held next week, when it is expected that trade will have become more settled. In all kinds of finished iron there is a downward tendency of prices. There is a better demand for steel than for iron, as steel is being introduced not only on railways but also at collieries for pit cages, underground rails, and all kinds of hauling and winding ropes. Rails are now 7s. to 10s. per ton, and plates, 9s. 5d. The iron and coal trades are very properly pressing the question of a reduction of rates by the North-Eastern Railway Company.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Jan. 6.—The Pig-Iron Market has been quiet but steady this week. Warrants have been dealt in from 7s. to 7s. 6d., closing this afternoon with sellers at 7s. 6d. The undenoted quotations show an advance in some of the special brands.

	No. 1.	No. 3.
G. m. b. at Glasgow (deliverable alongside)	7s. 6d.—8s. 0d.	7s. 7s.—8s. 6d.
Gartsherrie ditto	9s	8s. 0
Coltress ditto	9s	8s. 0
Summerlee ditto	8s	8s. 0
Carbroe ditto	8s	7s. 6
Monkland ditto	8s	7s. 0
Clyde ditto	8s	7s. 0
G		

prise, which will probably involve 1,000,000/- sterling. He proposes to build a fleet of steamers specially designed and constructed for carrying dead-weight cargo rather than passengers, in which case the vessels will not require to be fitted in the costly manner that has in recent years been so much the practice, and has so greatly contributed to the unproductiveness of the steam-shipping trade. The specifications for several of the proposed vessels have been issued, and some of the Clyde shipbuilders have been asked to send in tenders.

The Coal Trade is maintaining considerable activity, the very general dark and severe weather keeping up the demand both for fuel and gas purposes. The shipments for the week are also large, being 47,141 tons, against 24,539 tons in the same week last year. Coal-masters complain of the want of transit on the railways, which is limiting their sales to about one-half. The Fife traders are also behind with their deliveries, and stocks there have decreased under the pressure of demand. The deliveries of gas coal have been very large during last month. Prices of all classes are very firm. Boring operations have been in progress for some time on a field midway between Port Glasgow and Greenock, for the purpose of ascertaining if there were any coal or other minerals to be found in the district. A depth of 200 ft. has been reached, and it is intended that other 100 ft. shall be penetrated before the search is given over.

MINERS' CONFERENCE.—Yesterday a conference of delegates from the various mining districts of Scotland was held here, at which Mr. Alex. Macdonald, M.P., was present as a speaker. After explaining that they met in January last year in a position perhaps unparalleled in the history of the trade, he reminded them that he had not unfrequently warned them that a change was looming, and he repeated his confident belief that inflated prices had affected both the trade of the country and the condition of the workmen in the most deleterious manner. The hon. gentleman complained that it had been alleged against himself that he had advised the men to resist proposed reductions, and that it had been through acting on his advice that the men had been led into a disastrous position. He denied in the strongest manner that he had ever advised a strike at that crisis in the early part of the year. With reference to their position this year there was nothing to be sanguine about, but there was not much to fear. Markets were good all over the world, and that was a favourable state of things. Mr. Macdonald afterwards referred to the condition of workmen's houses, and declared his intention next session to bring that subject under the attention of Parliament.

THE SCOTCH MINING SHARE MARKET—WEEKLY REPORT AND LIST OF PRICES.

Since my last the market has remained in a very dull state, and none of the departments have shown particular animation. The reduction, however, in the Bank rate of 1 per cent. to-day (now 5) will, doubtless, have a good effect, though not at once. In iron and coal companies, the proposed amalgamation of the Benhar and Niddrie Companies received the shareholders' sanction at the meetings on the 31st ult., notes of which will be found after my report of last Thursday's business. Since then, at one time, the shares realised a fair advance, but are now tending downwards. Other coal and iron shares are dull, and generally lower, Nant-y-Glo and Blaina preferred having dropped another 1*1/2*. In copper, &c., shares, the business has been small, Canadian Copper Pyrites and Panulicillo being slightly lower, while Capes, Dunsley Wheal Phoenix, Huntington, and Russian have improved. Rio Tinto and Tharsis are also slightly higher, owing, it is said, to the better appearance of Spanish affairs, but the reason of this is not plain, as the seat of war was neither near the one mine nor the other, while the more settled state of the country will, perhaps, lead to the opening out of many other similar mining properties. In Americans, Colorado Terrible have improved, while Emma and Flagstaff have declined. Oil shares are difficult to sell. In miscellaneous, North Cornwall Kaolins declined to 19*1/2*, but are now better again, about 20*1/2*. A detailed list of the several days' business follows:

On Thursday last the business done was very small. Benhar done at 15; Bolckow Vaughan A at 5*1/2*; Canadian Copper Pyrites lower at 40*1/2*; Ebbw done at 20*1/2*, closing 20*1/2* to 20*1/2*; Emma in request at 26*1/2* to 27*1/2*; Flagstaff done at 2*1/2*, closing 2*1/2* to 2*1/2*; Huntington done at 2*1/2*, closing 5*1/2* to 5*1/2*; Lochore and Capledrae in request at 7 15-16ths to 8; Niddrie done at 5*1/2*, closing 5*1/2* to 5*1/2*; Merry and Cuninghame done at 3*1/2*, closing 6*1/2* to 7*1/2*; Monkland ordinary done at 82*1/2*, 83*1/2*, closing 82*1/2* to 83*1/2*; Niddrie done at 74*1/2*, 73*1/2*, 80*1/2*, 81*1/2*, closing about 74*1/2*; North Cornwall Kaolin declined to 19*1/2*, 6*1/2*, to 20*1/2*, 6*1/2*; Shotts, new, 5*1/2* to 6; Tharsis done at 26*1/2*, closing 26*1/2* to 26*1/2*.

The meetings of the shareholders of the Benhar and Niddrie Coal Companies were held to-day for the purpose, as formerly announced, of considering and, if approved, confirming the special resolutions issued at the extraordinary general meetings of each of the companies, held on Dec. 5. The reports of the committees of shareholders appointed at the previous meetings to consider the proposed amalgamation—extracts from which I gave in a former report—had been circulated amongst the shareholders. It was stated in them that on a careful review of all the evidence submitted to them the committees were of opinion that the Benhar and Niddrie Companies might be amalgamated with advantage to both.

At the Benhar meeting Mr. Henry Aitken (Chairman of the directors) presided; the secretary read the resolutions, which were as follows:—1. That it is expedient that the Niddrie Coal Company (Limited) be, if they shall so determine and agree, amalgamated with this company. 2. That for the purpose of carrying into effect such amalgamation the transfer of the assets and property of the Niddrie Coal Company (Limited) to this company, and the exchange of its shares for shares of this company, when duly authorised, shall be accepted by this company on the terms and conditions (among others) that one share of 1*1/2* each of this company, with 2*1/2* conditions as paid up thereon, shall be issued to each holder of one share in the Niddrie Coal Company (Limited), and duly registered in the name of such shareholder, or as he may direct and appoint. 3. That in the event of such transfer and exchange of shares being duly agreed to, so many new shares of this company of the nominal amount of 1*1/2* each shall be created and issued by this company as may be required for giving effect to the above-mentioned terms. 4. That the directors of this company be, and they are hereby, empowered on behalf of this company to enter into, execute, and carry into effect any such deed or deeds, agreement or agreements, with the said Niddrie Coal Company (Limited), or its directors, and to do all such acts as may be necessary or expedient for giving effect to the said amalgamation, upon such terms and conditions (not affecting the proportion of shares to be issued as aforesaid) as they may deem necessary or expedient. The Chairman moved, and Mr. Johnson (Bathgate) seconded, that these resolutions be confirmed as the special resolutions of the company. To this motion there was considerable opposition by a small party of shareholders, and a great deal of discussion ensued, during which statements were made showing that those in favour of the amalgamation were far heavier holders of Niddrie shares than Benhar. Ultimately the motion was put to the meeting, when all present, with the exception of some half-dozen, stood up and declared in its favour. A poll was, however, demanded and taken, the result of which was substantially the same as that of the voting, after which the Chairman formally declared the motion carried by a large majority. The Chairman then moved, seconded by Mr. Scott Skirving, that the meeting resolve to authorise the directors to pay to the shareholders of the company a dividend from the undivided profits earned prior to June 30, 1874, which was passed unanimously.

At the Niddrie meeting, after the reading of the minutes of the meeting held on Dec. 5, when it was agreed to amalgamate, the Chairman (Mr. Thomas Thornton of Fauld House), seconded by Mr. S. L. Mason, moved that they be approved of, and that the resolutions passed at that meeting be confirmed as special resolutions of the Niddrie Company, which was carried unanimously. From statements made by shareholders at this meeting I take the following information in regard to the company:—The engineer employed by the committee valued the Niddrie coal field at 50,000*1/2* more than they paid for it; one gentleman had every confidence that the Niddrie field was superior to the Benhar, and would yield more profit to the shareholders; there were 11 ft. of seam, with 3 ft. of gas coal in the neighbourhood; the Niddrie Company wanted in energy, and it needed someone to push it and bring it into the market; it had undoubtedly the elements of a larger business for the future than Benhar; but, on the other hand, Benhar had large connections, and by the junction of the two they at once lifted the Niddrie coals into the market by the Benhar agency, and had the benefit of an old-established trade.

On Monday the business was very small. Benhar shares done at 15*1/2*; Canadian Copper Pyrites shares, 41*1/2*, 42*1/2*; Ebbw shares done at 20*1/2*, closing 20*1/2* to 20*1/2*; Huntington firm, done at 5*1/2*, closing 5*1/2* to 5*1/2*; Javil shares, 3-10ths to 5-16ths. Lochore and Capledrae shares hardly in so good demand, at 7 15-16ths to 8; this is just about their value at present, as the field is irregular, and "wants" occur here and there in the seam, entailing, of course, a lot of unprofitable expense. Marbella shares done at 5*1/2*, closing 5*1/2* to 5*1/2*; Merry and Cuninghame shares weaker, done at 6*1/2*, 6*1/2*, closing about 6*1/2*; Monkland ordinary shares also weaker, done at 4*1/2*, closing 7*1/2*, 8*1/2*, 9*1/2*; Niddrie shares firm, done at 5*1/2*, closing 7*1/2*, 8*1/2*; North Cornwall Kaolin shares 19*1/2*, to 20*1/2*; Tharsis shares were more dealt in from 26*1/2* to 26*1/2*, closing about 26*1/2*; London and Glasgow Engineering shares were again wanted at 22*1/2*.

On Tuesday there was very little improvement in the amount of business transacted. Benhar shares done at 15*1/2* and 15*1/2*, closing 15*1/2* to 15*1/2*; Canadian Copper Pyrites shares, 40*1/2*, 41*1/2*; Cape Copper is now quoted (ex div.) at 30*1/2* to 30*1/2*; Colorado Terrible shares firmer, at 3*1/2* to 3*1/2*; Ebbw shares done at 15*1/2*, closing 26*1/2* to 26*1/2*; Huntington shares done at 5*1/2*, closing 5*1/2* to 5*1/2*; Merry and Cuninghame shares opened at 6*1/2*, but were afterwards done at 6*1/2*, 6*1/2*, and 7*1/2*, closing 6*1/2*, 6*1/2*, 7*1/2*; Monkland ordinary shares done from 7*1/2* to 7*1/2*, closing 7*1/2*, 7*1/2*; Niddrie shares again done at 5*1/2*, closing 7*1/2*, 7*1/2*; North Cornwall Kaolin shares firmer, at 19*1/2*, 6*1/2*, to 20*1/2*; Rio Tinto shares improved to 8*1/2*, 9*1/2*; Russian Copper shares also firmer, at 2*1/2* to 2*1/2*; Shotts new shares, 5*1/2* to 6; Tharsis shares rather weaker, done at 26*1/2* and 26*1/2*, closing 26*1/2* to 26*1/2*.

On Wednesday market again quiet. Arniston, 6*1/2* to 6*1/2*; Benhar,

done at 15*1/2*, 15*1/2*, and 14*1/2*, closing 15*1/2* to 15*1/2*; Canadian Copper Pyrites, 40*1/2*, 41*1/2*; Ebbw, done at 20*1/2* and 20*1/2*, closing 20*1/2* to 20*1/2*; Emma, again done at 15*1/2*, closing 25*1/2* to 25*1/2*; Flagstaff, good, at 2*1/2* to 2*1/2*; Huntington, done at 5*1/2*, closing 5*1/2* to 5*1/2*; Monkland, ordinary, done at 7*1/2*, closing 7*1/2*; Nant-y-Glo and Blaina, preferred, changed hands at 4*1/2*, closing 4*1/2* to 4*1/2*; Niddrie, more dealt in, from 20*1/2* to 21*1/2*; Omoa and Cleland, lower, at 4*1/2* to 4*1/2*; Panulicillo, also lower, at 2*1/2* to 2*1/2*; Scottish Australian, 13*1/2* to 15*1/2*; Shotts, new, 5*1/2* to 6; Tharsis, done at 26*1/2*, closing 26*1/2* to 26*1/2*; North Cornwall Kaolin, again better at 20*1/2*, closing 20*1/2* to 20*1/2*; Yorke Peninsula, ordinary, 3*1/2* to 3*1/2*; West Calder Oil, weaker, at 6*1/2* to 7*1/2*. Subjoined will be found the latest prices:—

Amount share, paid up.	Amount share, paid up.	COAL, IRON, STEEL.	Latest price.
£10 ... 6	Arniston Coal (Limited)	6 <i>1/2</i>	
10 ... 10	Benhar Coal (Limited)	15 <i>1/2</i>	
100 ... 35	Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. (Limited)	A. 5	
10 ... 5	Calntral Gas Coal (Limited)	5	
10 ... 10	Chillington Iron (Limited)	8	
32 ... 29	Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal (Limited)	20 <i>1/2</i>	
10 ... 3	Fife Coal (Limited)	5 <i>1/2</i>	
10 ... 7	Glasgow Port Washington Iron and Coal (Limited)	3 <i>1/2</i>	
10 ... 10	Ditto All paid	6 <i>1/2</i>	
10 ... 10	Lochore and Capledrae (Limited)	5 <i>1/2</i>	
10 ... 10	Marbella Iron Ore (Limited)	3 <i>1/2</i>	
10 ... 3 <i>1/2</i>	Merry and Cuninghame (Limited)	10	
10 ... 10	Ditto All paid	10	
10 ... 10	Monkland Iron and Coal (Limited)	7 <i>1/2</i>	
10 ... 10	Ditto 7 per cent. Guaranteed Preference	7 <i>1/2</i>	
100 ... 100	Nant-y-Glo and Blaina Ironworks pref. (Limited)	4 <i>1/2</i>	
10 ... 2	Niddrie Coal (Limited)	7 <i>1/2</i>	
10 ... 4	Omoa and Cleland Iron and Coal (Limited)	4 <i>1/2</i>	
1 ... 1	Scottish Australian Mining (Limited)	1 <i>1/2</i>	
50 ... 55	Ditto New	6 <i>1/2</i>	
10 ... 4	Shotts Iron	7 <i>1/2</i>	
10 ... 4	Ditto New, issued at 2 <i>1/2</i> premium	6	
		COPPER, LEAD, SULPHUR, TIN.	
10 ... 7	Canadian Copper Pyrites (Limited)	4 <i>1/2</i>	
10 ... 10	Ditto All paid	6 <i>1/2</i>	
10 ... 7	Cape Copper (Limited)	30 <i>1/2</i>	
1 ... 1	Cwm Bychan Silver-Lead (Limited)	3 <i>1/2</i>	
1 ... 1	Cwm Lery Lead (Limited)	5	
2 ... 5	Drake Walls	5 <i>1/2</i>	
1 ... 2	Dunsley Wheal Phoenix Tin (Limited)	5 <i>1/2</i>	
1 ... 1	Glasgow Caradon Copper Mining (Limited)	1 <i>1/2</i>	
1 ... 155	Ditto New	1 <i>1/2</i>	
1 ... 5 <i>1/2</i>	Gunnislake (Clitters)	1 <i>1/2</i>	
10 ... 9	Huntington Copper and Sulphur (Limited)	5 <i>1/2</i>	
1 ... 1	Islay Lead (Limited)	5 <i>1/2</i>	
252 ... 238	Kapunda Mining (Limited)	5 <i>1/2</i>	
4 ... 4	Panulicillo Copper Mining (Limited)	5 <i>1/2</i>	
10 ... 9	Rio Tinto (Limited)	5 <i>1/2</i>	
10 ... 10	Russian Copper Mining (Limited)	5 <i>1/2</i>	
10 ... 6 <i>1/2</i>	South Rosecar	5 <i>1/2</i>	
10 ... 10	Tharsis Copper and Sulphur (Limited)	26 <i>1/2</i>	
10 ... 7	Ditto New	18 <i>1/2</i>	
1 ... 80 <i>1/2</i>	West Maria and Fortescue	3 <i>1/2</i>	
1 ... 1	Yorke Peninsula Mining (Limited)	5 <i>1/2</i>	
1 ... 55	Ditto 15 per cent. Guaranteed Preference	5 <i>1/2</i>	
		GOLD, SILVER.	
5 ... 5	Colorado Terrible Mining (Limited)	3 <i>1/2</i>	
20 ... 20	Emma Silver Mining (Limited)	1 <i>1/2</i>	
10 ... 10	Flagstaff Silver Mining (Limited)	2 <i>1/2</i>	
2 ... 2	Javil Gold Mine (Limited)	3 <i>1/2</i>	
5 ... 5	Last Chance Silver Mining (Limited)	1 <i>1/2</i>	
		OIL.	
10 ... 7	Dalmeny Oil (Limited)	5 <i>1/2</i>	
5 ... 5	Midlothian Mineral Oil (Limited)	5 <i>1/2</i>	
10 ... 8	Uphill Mineral Oil (Limited)	5 <i>1/2</i>	
10 ... 10	West Calder Oil (Limited)	5 <i>1/2</i>	
10 ... 8 <i>1/2</i>	Young's Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil (Limited)	22 <i>1/2</i>	

Last day for this account Jan. 11; settling day, Jan. 14.

NOTE.—The above list of mines and auxiliary associations is as full as can be ascertained, Scotch companies only being inserted, or those in which Scotch investors are interested. In the event of any being omitted, and parties desiring a quotation for them and such information as can be ascertained from time to time to be inserted in this list, they will be good enough to communicate the name of the company with any other particulars as full as possible.

J. GRANT MACLEAN, Stock and Share Broker.

Post Office Buildings, Stirling, Jan. 7.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

been struck at the Northwood sinking. The coal is of excellent quality, and proves 4 ft. 6 in. thick. The circular states that in addition to the above there are within 230 yards of the coal now struck five other first-class seams of an aggregate thickness of 25 ft., the existence of which is now placed beyond all doubt. The representations as to the value of the property are now demonstrated, and fully confirm the predictions made by Mr. R. H. Wynne at the commencement of the enterprise.

A serious explosion of fire-damp occurred on Tuesday evening at the Buffery Colliery, near Dudley, resulting in the death of four men, two of whom were married and leave families. The fatal occurrence is believed to have been purely accidental. An inquest will be held this (Saturday) morning.

A meeting of the South Staffordshire Mines Drainage Commissioners was held in Wolverhampton on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. G. G. Barker. A report on the surface drainage works now in progress was presented and approved. Several important recommendations are to be submitted to the arbitrator. No contracts for works have as yet been given out.

The South Staffordshire coal trade has been a shade brisker this week, consumers' stocks having in many cases been brought low by the stoppage of canal traffic during the frost. There is no alteration in prices, and well-informed authorities predict that the expected and inevitable reduction will not take place before the beginning of February.

It is, we understand, intended to sink a shaft at Huntington, in the Cannock Chase district, the scene of the trial boring which has been in progress for several months past. The prospects of the enterprise are reported very favourable.

The North Staffordshire Exchange, at Hanley, was formally opened, on Wednesday, by Lord Wrottesley, in the presence of an influential assembly, including the leading representatives of the pottery, coal, iron, and other trades of the district. In connection with the Exchange, a Chamber of Commerce has been established.

A conference of representatives of the iron trade of South Staffordshire, and of the various carrying companies which serve the district, is fixed to be held at Euston Station on the 21st inst., to discuss the freightage rates, which are complained of as being unequal, and in many cases excessive.

To-day's quotations on the Birmingham Stock Exchange include the following:—Patent Nut and Bolt, 4*l* prem.; Pelsall Coal and Iron, 2*l* dis.; Patent Shaft and Axle, 5 prem.; Staffordshire Wheel and Axle, 2*l* prem.; Sandwell Park, new (1*l* paid), 24 prem.; Ivy House and Northwood Colliery, 1 dis.; John Bagnall and Sons (Limited), 6*l*; Chillington Iron, 6*l*; Cannock and Huntington Colliery (Limited), 8*l* dis.

THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE IRON AND COAL TRADES.—The Quarterly Meeting of the North Staffordshire Coal and Iron Masters' Association was held on Thursday, at Hanley, Mr. Wragge in the chair. The attendance of members was above the average, and there was a long discussion as to the condition of trade and the question of wages in the different departments of the trade. It was decided not to make any alteration either in prices or in wages at present, although, as the latter are now relatively considerably in excess of the prices of iron and ironstone, it was felt that the question of wages could not be much longer deferred. It was reported that very considerable enquiries for pig-iron and ironstone had been received, but buyers were trying to obtain a small reduction in prices, and this producers were firmly determined to resist, as the cost of production would not admit of any concession. Transactions in finished iron were almost in abeyance, except for immediate wants, pending the result of the Birmingham Quarterly Meeting being ascertained. A conversation took place relative to the various relief funds which had been raised in or had come into the district, and several of which, it was believed, had left balances of a considerable amount, which were still unappropriated. No resolution was passed, but an opinion was expressed that it would be very desirable for the trustees or managers of these funds to publish a statement as to the amount available, and the mode in which it is invested.

THE BIGNALL HILL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

The inquest on the 17 men killed by the explosion on Christmas Eve was concluded on Monday, the result being a verdict of Accidental Death, accompanied by the opinion that there had not been sufficient care exercised in working the mine, and that naked lights ought never to have been used, the jury at the same time recommending that for the future locked lamps be solely used in all the Bullhurst and Banbury seams in the district. According to the evidence of Mr. George Fryer, the underlooker, the ventilation was right on the morning, and everything appeared to be safe. He had authority to order lamps, and the reason he did not order them was that he never saw anything to indicate the necessity of doing so. He did not allow naked lights to be used before the gas had been cleared away. The explosion might have been prevented if Henry Machin, whose light was supposed to have fired the gas, had done his duty, and gone in with a lamp, but if the gas had been driven to him by a fall of roof Machin could not have prevented it. The report of the fireman stated that there had been a little gas found in the bolt-hole in No. 2 heading, but it had been removed, and no gas was found in any other part of the Bullhurst seam. The previous day, according to the report book, there was a little gas in the same place, but for some weeks before the workings were reported "clean."—The butty, Joseph Fryer, said that on the morning of Dec. 24 he was in No. 2 heading on the west side. There was a little gas in the bolt-hole, but it was not sufficient to lead him to suppose there was any danger. The men had usually worked with naked lights, except when gas was detected. He had never anticipated danger. At the time of the explosion he was at the intake at the Bullhurst seam, and he was overcome by the choke-damp. The workings were considered safe, and if he asked a man to take a lamp he would sometimes laugh at him, but he did not allow that to make any difference to him.—The ground bailiff, Enoch Gater, said he had been down the pit two or three days a week, and never saw anything to indicate danger. He attributed the presence of gas in the Bullhurst seam to a fall in the old workings.

Mr. Gilroy, Assistant Government Inspector, visited the pits on the evening of the day of the explosion, and observed that portions of certain air-stopings had been blown upwards from the main level, and that the inner side of the settings of timber all the way from the shaft was more or less smutty. The first strong indication of recent fire was at the top of the three-quarter dip, where the coal had been subjected to a hot uphill blast. In the first west level he found two boards had been blown westward out of the air-door, and that the bottom iron door hand was also bent inwards, the top hand and frame remaining intact. The timber was spattered on the side next the dip, and the coal on the lower side was here and there charred. At the end of the level he tested, and found no fire-damp, but a very high temperature, and the after-damp was very strong. Witness again examined the pit on Dec. 26 and 30, and went through the whole of the workings. The description he had given of the first west level was applicable to the second, except that the symptoms were more palpable, the indications of the explosion increasing in intensity towards the bottom of the dip. A portion of a stopping on the bottom west level had been blown down a distance of 30 yards, and some of the props of the dip were also blown down. In the dinner-bank, opposite one of the east levels, Cotton, the fireman, and others were found. The fire had come across from east to west with great force at this point. These remarks applied to the west side, the dip, the main level, and the three-quarter dip. The most striking effects of the explosion were found on the east side, where stoppings had been swept bodily upwards, timber charred, and masses of coal loosened from the sides of the roads. In Machin's level, and the thrurling on the deep side of it, the swing cloth on the level and the brattice in the bolt-hole had been blown outwards. The bolt-hole and level beyond the deep thrurling were on December 26 full of explosive gas, as was also the wide level below to within four or five yards of the thrurling. Gas was reported in the fireman's book as having been found and removed in this bolt-hole on the morning

of the explosion, but it would appear that it had again accumulated. His (witness's) opinion was that the explosion originated at the loader's naked light in Machin's level at the bottom of the bolt-hole, the flame rushing down the thrurling into the wide level before mentioned, which was connected with the east goaf, and so ignited a larger body of gas, then recoiling north and west with a much heavier detonation than before, flashing along the east levels, up the dips, and for some distance along each of the west levels, with the results described. There were no falls of roof on the roads, no wagons broken, and very few props blown down. The traces of concussion in the workings generally were no so severe as might have been expected after an explosion of such magnitude.

Mr. Wynne, Government Inspector, went down the pit on Dec. 26, and was surprised to find that 17 out of 18 lives could have been lost and so little damage done to the roadways and workings, for, although some coal had fallen from the sides, scarcely any of the roof had been brought down by the explosion. Most of the stoppings had been blown out, and the doors and sheets blown down, but scarcely a prop removed or a tub broken up. Therefore the destruction was awfully large when compared with the trifling amount of damage to the mine itself, and to the limited area to which the effects of the explosion were confined. The seam in which the explosion occurred was the well-known "Bullhurst," which was admitted the most fiery seam in the North Staffordshire coal field, and in which a naked light never ought to be used, and if his (Mr. Wynne's) opinion was worth anything it would be taken as a warning voice, and a naked light would never be seen in the Bullhurst seam again. There could be no doubt as to where the accumulation was, nor as to where it was fired, which was some 400 yards or more from the bottom of the pits on the east side. He found that nearly all the explosions it was his painful duty to investigate occurred in places where, according to the evidence given, no gas had been seen. When Mr. Gilroy inspected this pit, on Dec. 1, he reported to witness that the ventilation was not satisfactory, and that naked lights were used. He (witness) felt inclined to give the manager notice to discontinue the use of naked lights, but as Mr. Gilroy did not find any gas he hardly considered himself justified in taking that extreme course, and not being then aware that Mr. Wood would gladly have adopted such a measure. In recommending the general adoption of lamps, it must not be supposed that his (Mr. Wynne's) opinion was changed as to the farce of using powder for blasting where naked lights were prohibited; but there was this difference in the two cases—that over naked lights there was no controlling power, but in blasting extra precautions might be taken. Surely, however, the day could not be far distant when colliers themselves would insist on every means being adopted for their own safety, and would sacrifice that little convenience which the extra light of a candle over a lamp gave them. He (witness) had no doubt that the proprietors would carry out all, or nearly all, his suggestions, the principal of which he would mention for the information of the jury. They were—that locked safety-lamps only be used; that a lamp-house be built, and a competent man placed to examine the lamps; that the manager be resident on the colliery; that as there were three seams worked, and all were faulty, some mechanical means of ventilation be adopted, for, although locked lamps were sure indications of danger they were not substitutes for good ventilation.

THE EXPLOSION AT THE ALDWARKE MAIN COLLIERY.—The cause of the explosion at the Aldwarke Main Colliery on Tuesday, by which seven lost their lives, has now been pretty accurately ascertained. When the bodies had been recovered, and the ventilation of the workings considerably improved, an exploring party was formed; and, led by Mr. C. E. Rhodes, the colliery engineer, and Mr. Hickson, consulting engineer, of Manchester, they proceeded to make a thorough inspection of the third south level, in which the explosion occurred. They state that some distance beyond where the seven men worked there was a large "goaf," or disused workings, but to prevent any accumulations of noxious gases in them they were traversed by four currents of air, there being from 10,000 to 12,000 cubic feet passing through them per minute. When the fire-trier made his customary inspection on Tuesday he found the place safe, and he left the usual sign that he had been there, and that the men were at liberty to commence work. The opinion of the engineer is that after he had been there there was a fall of roof in the large goaf, and that a quantity of gas was thereby liberated. The men entered the workings, shortly after meeting gas with their naked lights, and the explosion followed. Had there been a little delay, or had the men had safety-lamps, the accident would probably have been averted, as the gas would have been carried off. The work of repairing the walls and stoppings which divided the Aldwarke Mine from the Carr House Pit, and which were blown down, are being repaired, and work in that colliery can soon be resumed. When Mr. Wardle, Government Inspector, has made his official inspection the level will be put in working order. There can be little doubt that as the result of the accident the use of naked lights will be prohibited in the pit, and that the management will be very glad, as they have found it impossible to prevail on the men to use lamps only, or even to obey the rule not to take loose powder into the pit.

COAL-GETTING WITHOUT GUNPOWDER.—The increasing prevalence of the opinion that the use of gunpowder and of naked lights in connection with coal mining should be abandoned causes increased interest to attach to the records of the success of workings carried on without them. Referring to the subject a Leeds coalmaster writes that he has worked the Barnsley seam of coal extensively for 20 years, and has never had an accident from fire. He has always used safety-lamps, some years ago put up a powerful ventilating-fan, and three years since introduced Messrs. Firth and Co.'s coal-cutting machine, which do the work most effectively, at a great saving of cost, with much less waste, and bring down the coal without the necessity of having to use gunpowder. The coal is also greatly improved in sample. Another writes that no doubt the use of gunpowder can be dispensed with by substituting the "wedge" or, perhaps, some description of explosive of a less reputedly dangerous character than gunpowder, as dynamite or gun-cotton; but it is questionable whether any of the blasting preparations are practically any safer. There is, however, the "hydraulic" pump, which remains in the background; a more valuable invention can hardly be conceived. Let colliery proprietors try it. It seems the bounden duty of those gentlemen to make every effort to prevent the recurrence of those appalling disasters which, at comparatively short intervals, startle the world, and which, though they are in a few months almost forgotten by the public, yet leave hundreds of widows and orphans as monuments of neglectful duty to the minds of those who appear to pursue the acquisition of riches which are derivable from working "cheaply" the wealth-giving fiery mine—the Barnsley Thick bed of coal.

CHESTERFIELD AND DERBYSHIRE MINING, CIVIL, AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

A general meeting of members was held at the Angel Hotel, Chesterfield, on Saturday. Lord EDWARD CAVENDISH, the President, in opening the meeting, announced that in consequence of Mr. C. E. Jones not being present, his paper "On Sewage: Its Use and Abuse," would not come on for discussion. Respecting the pollution of rivers, he had been informed that the report of the Rivers Pollution Commission had been published, and in it the River Rother, at Chesterfield, was described as the dirtiest river in the kingdom. (Laughter.) The question, said the noble President, was one of the most important, and he thought that in the next session the Government would bring forward some measure to stop the pollution of the rivers, but the chief difficulty was to get the co-operation of the people.—Mr. Stokes, referring to the question, advocated the pneumatic system.—The PRESIDENT enquired whether the coal washing at the various collieries could not be carried on without blackening the streams?—Mr. HOWE, jun., Clay Cross, replied that the water at the Clay Cross Collieries was used over and over again, and there was no reason for allowing a drop of water to go away.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Howard) announced the following new members:—George Edward Smith, telegraph engineer, 18, George-street, Nottingham; Richard J. Strick, colliery manager, Codnor Park, Alfreton; and George Oldham, mining student, Tibshelf Colliery, Alfreton. Student, Henry Harrison, engineer's assistant, Eastwood Collieries, Notts.—The PRESIDENT announced to the meeting that the total subscriptions to the Public Hall for Chesterfield amounted to 3596*l*. 8*s*. 6*d*.

Discussions took place on papers, by Mr. A. H. Stokes, "On the

Coal Seam and Geology of Sunderöe," and by Mr. C. T. Owen, "On a Method of Using Compressed Air as a Counterbalance for Winding Engines," and by Mr. Emerson Bainbridge, "On the Application of Mechanical Power in Colliery Operations."

COLLIERS, AND COAL PRICES.—An interesting comparison of the amount of work done by colliers now and ten years since is given by a correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, who states that in 1864 the average product of our coal mines gave for each person employed 327*l* tons, which, for 318 working days, is equal to 21*l* cwt. per person per day. In 1868 the average product gives for each person 317 tons, which, for 313 working days, is equal to 20*l* cwt. for each person only 31 tons, which, for 313 days, is equal to 17*l* cwt. per person per day. It will thus be seen that in the first period of five years (1864 to 1868) there was a diminished output per person of about 7*l* per cent.—21*l* to 20*l* cwt. In the second period of five years (1868 to 1873) the output had declined by 12*l* per cent.—20*l* to 17*l* cwt. per day for each person. So in the ten years each person employed about a coal mine has reduced his labour by more than one-fifth—21*l* to 17*l* cwt. per day. The writer is not prepared at present to state with accuracy what are the relative amounts of wages paid at those dates, but it is certainly in 1873 30 per cent. more for 20*l* per cent. less work than in 1864, and it is not, therefore, surprising that trade should now be so very unsatisfactory. These figures possess interest for serious reflection.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

EXAMINATION FOR MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY
DISTRICT UNDER THE CHARGE OF W. N. ATKINSON, ESQ.
H.M. INSPECTOR OF MINES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINATION for MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY, under the above-named Act, will be HELD on the 26th and 27th days of January, 1875, and CANDIDATES INTENDING TO PRESENT THEMSELVES AT SUCH EXAMINATION must, on or before the 16th day of January, notify such intention to the Secretary of the Board of the above-mentioned District, from whom all information as to particulars can be obtained.

By order of the Board,
GEO. SOUTHERN, Secretary,
Philipson Buildings, Neville-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE STEPHEN ROE DIFFUSIVE DAYLIGHT
REFLECTOR COMPANY
(LIMITED).

This company is now fully registered, and in full operation, doing at present a remunerative business, and capable of great extension.

25 per cent. dividend may be fairly anticipated.

BANKERS.
Messrs. CUNLIFFE, BROOKS, and CO., King-street, Manchester.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. SUTTON and ELLIOTT, 17, Brown-street, Manchester.
AUDITORS.
Messrs. NICHOLSON and MILNE, King-street, Manchester.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application, with Testimonials, may be had, and shares taken up, by applying to the Bankers, Solicitors, Auditors, or to the Secretary, Mr. PHILIP GRANT, at the registered office of the company, 60, Market-street, Manchester.

A limited number of shares only remain to be taken up for the present. Responsible agents wanted in all large towns.

THE ROCK-BORING CONTRACT COMPANY.

DARLINGTON'S PATENT ROCK-BORING MACHINERY.

OFFICES, 2, COLEMAN STREET BUILDINGS, MOORGATE
STREET, LONDON.

FOR TUNNELLING, DRIVING LEVELS, CROSS-CUTS, AND
SINKING SHAFTS.

MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE,
comprising STEAM ENGINES, WATER WHEELS, PITWORK, and
other MINE MATERIAL.—Apply to—
W. TREGAY, REDRUTH.

ON SALE, TWO CORNISH BOILERS, 30 ft. by 7 ft. diameter.
Two flues through each. Safe at 60 lbs. pressure working.
Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE PAIR of 18 in. high pressure HORIZONTAL
ENGINES, for winding, fitted with slot link motion. First-class pair of
engines.
Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE PAIR of 15 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING
ENGINES, with slot link motion. Will be sold cheap.
Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE 25-horse power double cylinder PORTABLE
ENGINE, fitted with slot link motion for winding.
ONE 20 horse power double cylinder PORTABLE ENGINE.
Will be sold cheap, and are in first-class order.
Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Boiler Works, Bolton, Lancashire.

ON SALE, ONE 8-horse power PORTABLE ENGINE, fitted
up with winding drum; slot link motion; made by Clayton and Shuttleworth. Price £130.
Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE PAIR of 25-in. coupled HORIZONTAL WINDING
ENGINES, with drum and brake gear. Also, ONE PAIR of 22 in.
ditto. Will be sold cheap.
Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE STRONG WELL-BUILT CONDENSING BEAM
ENGINE, by a first-class maker, equal to new cylinder, 26 in. bore, 5 ft. stroke. Can be seen standing, and will be sold cheap.
ONE close built self-contained CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, stands on independent bed on six columns; cylinder, 26 in. bore, 4 ft. stroke. As good as new. Can be seen standing, and will be sold cheap.
Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

BOILERS ON SALE.—FOUR GALLOWAY'S PATENT
BOILERS, 20 ft. by 7 ft., safe to work at 70 lbs. on the square inch.
TWO BOILERS, 28 ft. by 7 ft., two flues through.
TWO BOILERS, 26 ft. by 7 ft., two flues through.
ONE BOILER, 20 ft. by 7 ft., two flues through.
ONE BOILER, 18 ft. by 6 ft. one flue through. Also, several smaller sizes.
Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE 16-horse power double cylinder PORTABLE
ENGINE, for winding.
ONE 12-horse power PORTABLE ENGINE.
ONE 10-horse power PORTABLE ENGINE.
ONE 8-horse power PORTABLE ENGINE.
ONE 6-horse power PORTABLE ENGINE.
Equal to new, and will be sold cheap.
Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE PAIR of 25-in. HORIZONTAL WINDING
ENGINES.
ONE PAIR of 18 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES.
ONE PAIR of 16 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES.
ONE PAIR of 15 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES.
ONE PAIR of 12 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES.
ONE PAIR of 10 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES.
ONE PAIR of 7 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINES.
The above engines are now ready for delivery, and fitted with winding drums and brake gear to each pair of engines.
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On January 1, New Series, No. I., handsomely printed, and fully illustrated, Imperial 4to, bound in wrapper. Price One Shilling monthly.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

BY ORDER OF THE LIQUIDATOR.

SALE OF VALUABLE MINING PLANT AND MACHINERY IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

MESSRS. J. LEES AND CO. have received instructions TO SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Great Mona Mine, situate in the parish of Maughold, near Ramsey, on Thursday, the 14th day of January, 1875, the WHOLE of the

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

In condition, nearly equal to new, comprising—
A 40 ft. WATER WHEEL, 4 ft. breast; drawing machinery; balance bob and connection; between 40 and 50 fms. of pumping gear, with shaft rod, &c.; about 8 cwt. of jumper steel; a dial and stand; iron forge crane; a crab winch; quantity of new and old wire and hemp rope; two large capstan pulleys, with braces; two large screws and chains; a number of launders and stands; set of beam scales, weights, &c.; ditto powder scales; quantity of iron; rod bolts; hoop iron; nails; old cast iron, &c.; six large iron pipes; smiths' tools, complete; miners' tools and stores; quantity of timber, &c.; office table and fittings; desks, drawers, and cupboards, with items too numerous to mention, which will be SOLD BY AUCTION on Thursday, the 14th day of January instant, commencing at Twelve o'clock precisely. May be viewed the day prior and morning of the sale.

Auctioneer's Office: 86, London Wall, London, E.C.; and

4, St. James's Chambers, South King-street, Manchester.

VALUABLE MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE AT WHEAL JEWELL MINE, IN THE PARISH OF ST. HILLARY.

MR. W. NICHOLL has received instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Tuesday, January 19, 1875, at Three o'clock P.M., in One Lot, as a going concern, the whole of the

MACHINERY AND MATERIALS.

Together with the LEASES or SETTS of the WHEAL JEWELL MINE, situate in the parish of St. Hillary, near Marazion, consisting of ONE 40 in. CYLINDER ENGINE, with an excellent 12 ton BOILER.

152 ft. shears, with oak caps.
100 fms. horse whim chain.
18 arm capstan, with oak axle and cast-iron centre piece.
1 balance bob, with bridles & gudgeons.
18 in. capstan rope, about 100 fms.
2 horse whims, with shaft tackles.
30 fms. 10 in. main rods, with plates to match.
30 fms. 10 in. pitwork, with H and door pieces to match.
10 in. plunger lift.
2 drawing lifts, with 11 in. buckets (complete).
20 fms. 13 in. iron rods.
50 fms. iron stave ladders.

With the ACCOUNT-HOUSE FURNITURE.

The above will be offered in One Lot, and if not sold, the same will soon afterwards be sold in Lots to suit the convenience of purchasers, of which due notice will be given in a future advertisement.

Any further information may be obtained by applying to Capt. GUNDRY on the Mine; or the Auctioneer, Fore-street, Redruth.

JANUARY 20TH, 1875.

VALUABLE TIN MINE, IN THE PARISH OF GWINNEAR, CORNWALL, FOR SALE AS A GOING CONCERN.

MR. H. V. NEWTON (Auctioneer, Valuer, &c., Polstrong Farm, Camborne), is favoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of January, 1875, at One P.M. precisely, at the account-house, on the Mine, all that VALUABLE SETT, called

NEW WEST ROSEWARNE,

Situate in the parish of GWINNEAR, in the county of CORNWALL, together with the whole of the MACHINERY and PLANT thereon (as under), in One Lot, as a going concern—

A 30-inch cylinder PUMPING and STAMPING ENGINE, with fly wheel, stamps' axle, and 16 heads of stamps, two beams, and TWO 12 ton BOILERS, complete.

40 fms. 8 in. rods, with strapping plates and pins; 30 9 in. 9 ft. pumps; 25 fms. 1½ in. bucket rods, with prongs, set-off, staples and glands; 100 fms. iron stave ladders; capstan and shears; capstan rope; horse whim and shaft tackle; 90 fms. chain; 18 in. plunger pole, with stuffing box and gland; 9 in. windbore; H and top door piece.

Leeds Shaft: 10½ fms. 6 in. 9 ft. pumps, windbore, door-piece, working, two buckets, 50 fms. 1½ in. bucket rods, two pin chains, horse whim and shaft tackle, knocker and line, steel wire rope, two kibbles and chains, set-off, double and treble blocks, sheaves and brackets for wire rope, beam and scales and weights, &c., &c.

The Stamp Floors are well laid out with the necessary requirements, including four centre-head boulders and one Borlase's ditto, with shafting and strips complete, one hand or swing frame, 24 double ragg frames, 20 single ditto, 12 cleaning frames, two water wheels, a great quantity of launders, coffers, &c., strips, wood shingles, &c., &c.

Burning House: three square boulders, two swing frames complete, tin hatches, kieves, tubs, dressing tools, 12 wheelbarrows, four hand barrows, wood shed, &c.

Sundries: Pair rolled plates, bridge rails, grindstone, two screws, chests, cisterns, carriage, old timber and iron, smiths' bellows, anvil, screw stock, mandrill, cisterns and miners' tools, taps, plates, and rests, new and useful iron, leather, rope, yarn, oil, candles, powder, assaying scales and weights, smiths' shop 22 ft. by 14, carpenters' shop 30 ft. by 14, &c., &c.

The above may be inspected by applying to the Agent, on the Mine; and any further information may be obtained on application to JOSEPH Y. WATSON, Esq., 1 St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London; T. WILSON BLYTH, Esq., 3, George-yard, Lombard street, London; or to H. V. NEWTON, the Auctioneer, Polstrong Farm, Camborne.—Dated Jan. 5, 1875.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, — IN NEW SOUTH WALES, —

1340 ACRES TIN LANDS.—Lode and Stream.

2430 ACRES COPPER LANDS (portions freehold).

2112 ACRES IRON AND COAL.

2250 ACRES COAL (on sea coast).

4000 ACRES COAL (inland, on railway line).

200 ACRES KEROSENE SHALE.

200 ACRES PLUMBAGO.

105 ACRES FREEHOLD GOLD DEPOSIT (Brown's Creek).

The above properties are all first-class, and on or near railway lines or water carriage, and are the very "pick" of their respective districts (being some of the first selections made).

Liberal terms, either as to purchase or working on royalty, will be given to parties able to carry out arrangements.

Apply to the owner,—

CHARLES W. WEEKES, Circular Quay, Sydney, N.S.W.

IRONSTONE.—ABOUT TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY ACRE

may be LEASED, or probably PURCHASED at once. No agents need apply

For particulars, write to Miss PEIRSON, Pickering.

CORNISH ENGINES.

FOR SALE: —

ONE excellent 70 in. CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, with metallic piston, with or without three boilers, 13 tons each, with fittings.

ONE good 72 in. CORNISH BEAM ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, with inverted cylinder.

ONE superior 50 in. CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke.

ONE first-class 28 in. WINDING ENGINE, 6 ft. stroke, suitable for a colliery, with drum.

ONE very good 20 in. horizontal WINDING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke.

PUMPWORK of all sizes: CORNISH CRUSHERS; BOILERS from 6 to 12 tons; and a LARGE STOCK of MATERIALS in general use in mines.

Apply to F. W. MICHELL and Co., Mine Material Depot, East Barns, Redruth, Cornwall.

TIN MINES, PLANT, MACHINERY, &c.—

The Advertiser having purchased the LEASE of certain properties in Cornwall, for the purpose of raising Hematite Ore, wishes to DISPOSE OF TWO TIN MINES, adjoining each other on the same, as a going concern, on very favourable terms, with 30 in. cylinder ROTATORY ENGINE, 10 ton BOILER, TIN HOUSE, STAMPS, and all other MACHINERY, complete. Price £3000.

For full particulars and orders to view, address "Beta," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TANK LOCOMOTIVES, double 9 in. cheap, strong, and well finished: portable ENGINES, from 4 to 30 horse power—always ready, or in a forward state, with or without winding or pumping gear; vertical ENGINES and BOILERS, of improved design.

Apply to—

LEWIN, POOLE WORKS, DORSET.

FOR SALE, a HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE,

18 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, 14 in. cylinder, 30 in. stroke; and a PAIR of GUN-METAL PUMPS, 6 in. diameter, 12 in. stroke; also, a TUBULAR BOILER, up to 60-horse power, of Yorkshire plates throughout.

Apply to W. T. HENDRY and Co., 2, Wilson-street, London E.C.

ON SALE, a PAIR of MARINE ENGINES, 30 nominal horse

each, suitable for a colliery; also TWO BOILERS; all by FAIRBAIRN.

Apply to HENRY BAZLEY and Co., Chapel-street Mill, Ancoats, Manchester, where they may be seen working.

FOR SALE, one pair of horizontal direct-acting double-action condensing PUMPING ENGINES, cylinders 35½ in. diameter, 36 in. stroke; pumps, 21½ in. diameter, 38 in. stroke; fly-wheel, 14 ft. diameter, about 12 tons; will lift 2800 gallons a minute 150 ft. high. Have been very little used.

For further particulars, address Mr. W. P. FRANCIS, Priory Lodge, Peckham.

TWO HUNDRED horse power indicated BEAM STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE, SECOND-HAND.

Can be seen working on application to GEORGE LEACH and Co., Britannia Works, near the Railway Terminus, Leeds.

Is being sold to make room for an engine of greater power. Stroke, 7 ft.; cylinder jacketed, D valves, fly-wheel 28 ft. diameter, 16 tons. Total weight about 50 tons. Ashlar foundations will be sold with engine.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NEW WHEAL LOVELL MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the above-named company are required, on or before the 16th day of January instant, TO SEND IN their NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of their several CLAIMS, to CHARLES WILLIAM CLINTON, the Official Liquidator of the said company, at the Stannaries Court Office, in Truro, within the said Stannaries.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, January 7th, 1875.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NEW WHEAL LOVELL MINING COMPANY.—The Vice-Warden has, by an Order made in the above Matter, bearing the 6th day of January instant, appointed CHARLES WILLIAM CLINTON, of Truro, within the said Stannaries an Officer of the said Court, to be Official Liquidator of the above-named company. FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, January 7th, 1875.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NEW WHEAL LOVELL MINING COMPANY.—By an Order made by His Honor, the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, in the said Matter, dated the 6th day of January instant, on the petition of Frederick Vivian Hill, of Helston, within the said Stannaries, Gentleman, a shareholder of the said company, IT WAS ORDERED that the NEW WHEAL LOVELL MINING COMPANY be WOUND-UP by this Court under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro.

(Petitioner's Solicitors.)

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, January 7th, 1875.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NEW WHEAL LOVELL MINING COMPANY.—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the above-named company, who have not received notice from the Registrar of the said Court that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby required to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 20th day of January instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon; or, in default thereof, they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made before such proof. And for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons) they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court, at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before some Commissioner of the said Court, or any Commissioner of one of the Superior Courts, lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, the 6th day of January, 1875.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the PERAN WHEAL VIRGIN MINING COMPANY.—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the above-named company, who have not received notice from the Official Liquidator thereof that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby required to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Thursday, the 21st day of January instant, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon; or, in default thereof, they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made before such proof. And for the purpose of such proof they are to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons) they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court, at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before some Commissioner of the said Court, or any Commissioner of one of the Superior Courts, lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, the 6th day of January, 1875.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL OSBORNE MINING COMPANY.—The Registrar of this Court has appointed SATURDAY, the 16th day of January instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Registrar's Office, in Truro, TO SETTLE THE LIST OF CONTRIBUTORIES OF THE ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, now made out and deposited at the said office. FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, the 5th day of January, 1875.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the LEEDS TIN MINE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 4th day of January instant, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by William Harvey, Henry Whitford, William West, William Rawlings, William Husband, Francis Harvey, and Nicholas James West (carrying on business at Hayle, within the said Stannaries), as General Merchants, under the style or firm of "Harvey and Co.", shareholders, and claiming to be also editors, of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's Hall, in Truro, within the said Stannaries, on Monday, the 18th day of January instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioners, their solicitors, or their agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same from the petitioners, their solicitors, or their agents, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

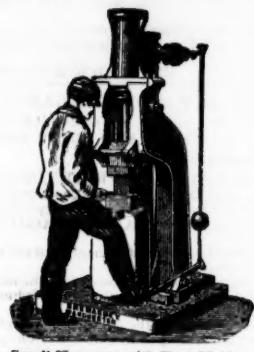
Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 14th day of January instant, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioners, their solicitors, or their agents.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK,

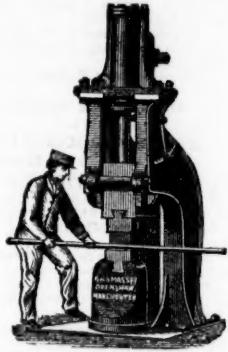
B. & S. MASSEY, OPENSHAW, MANCHESTER.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED:—Paris, 1867 Havre, 1868; Highland Society, 1870; Liverpool, 1871; Moscow, 1872; Vienna, 1873.

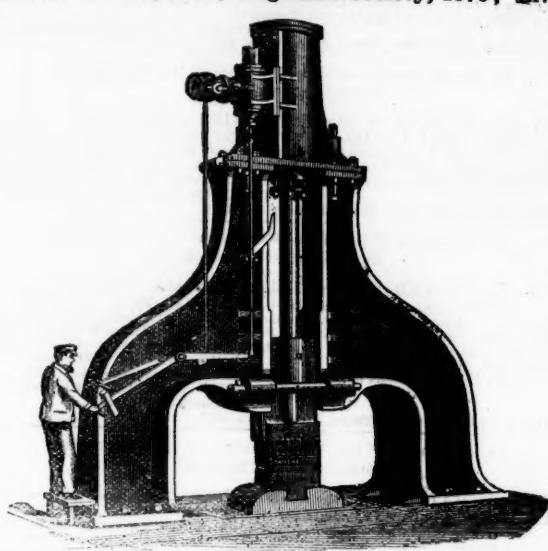
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General Smithy Hammer.



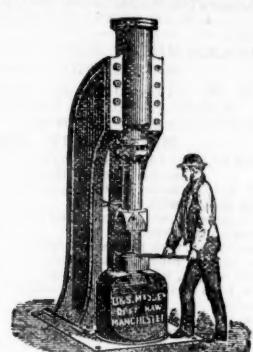
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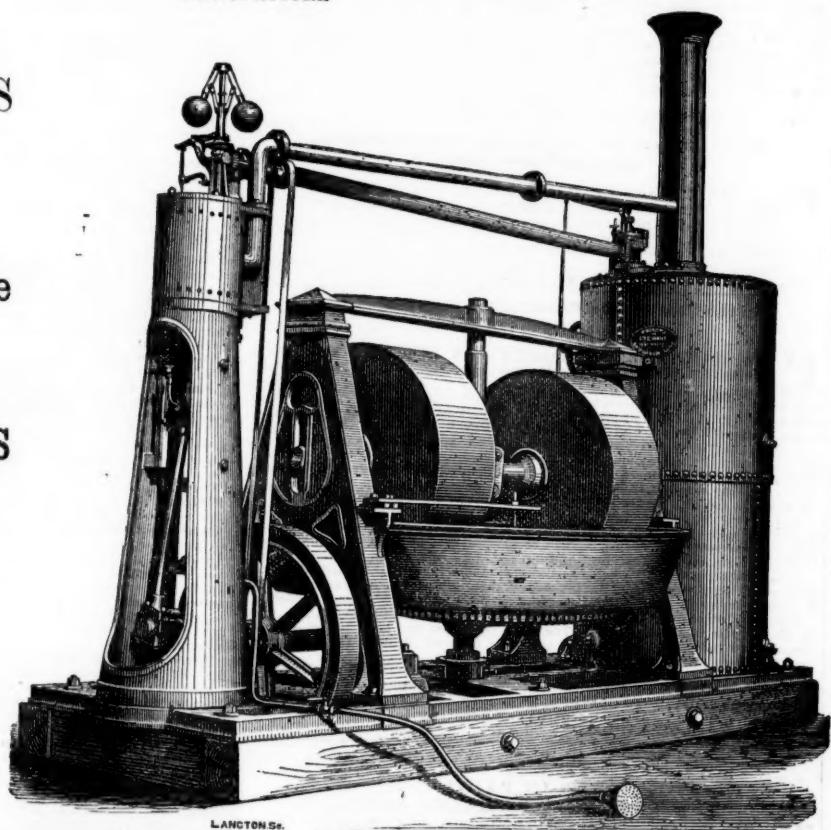
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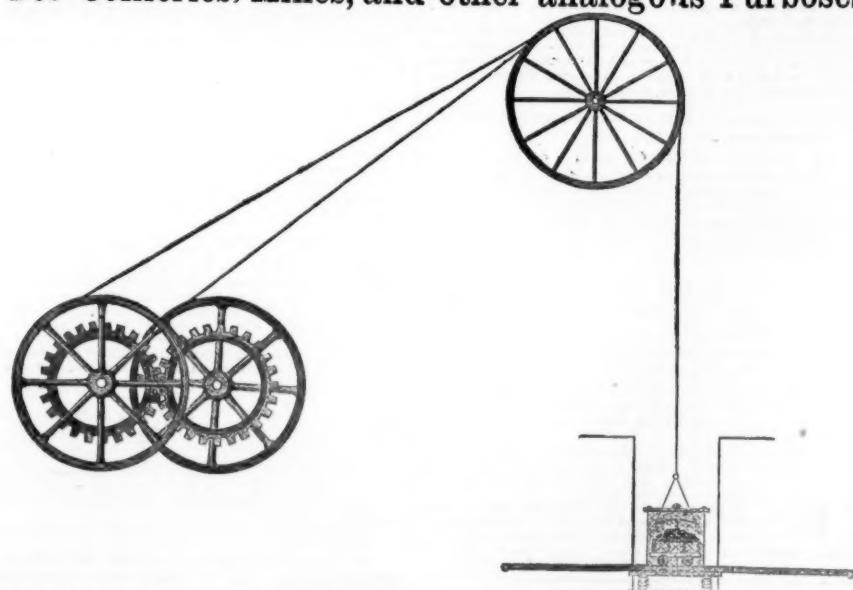
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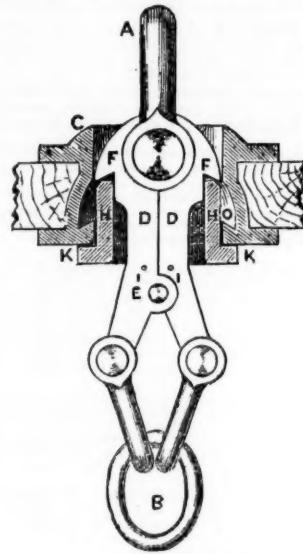
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R. WILSON, PHÆNIX WORKS, ROTHERHAM.

Full particulars on application can be had as to terms, drawings, &c., &c.

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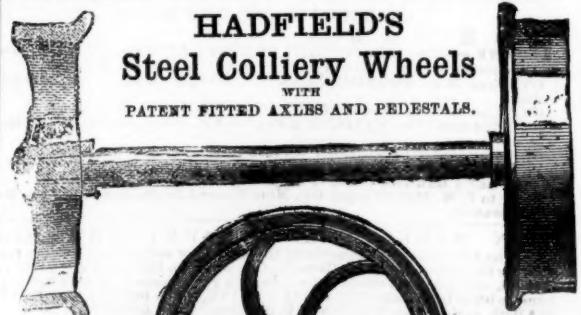
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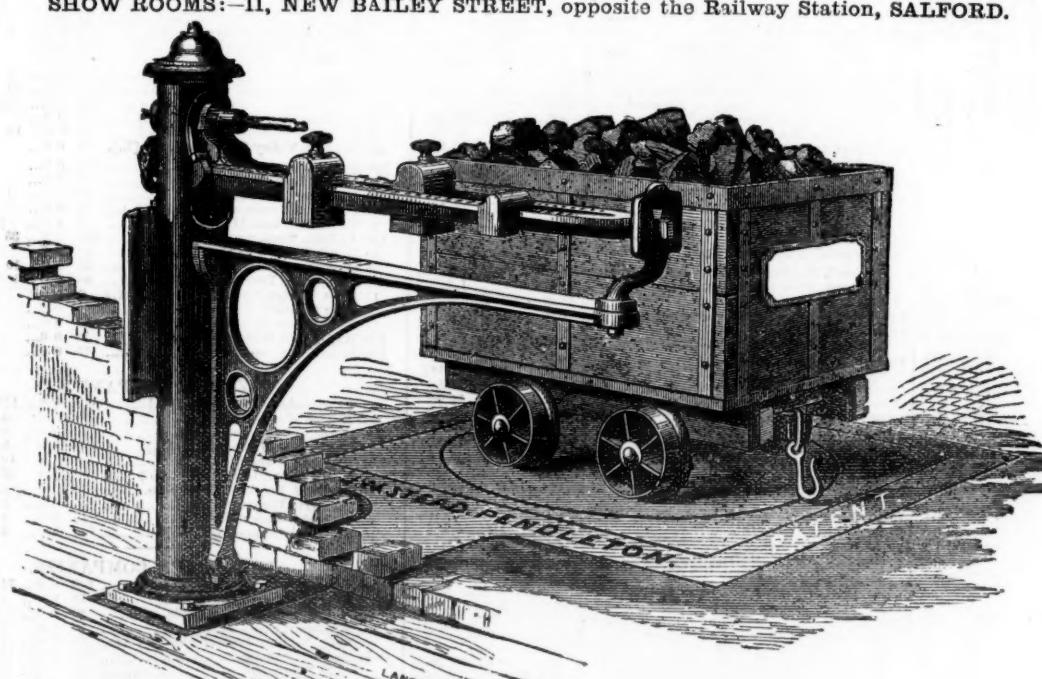
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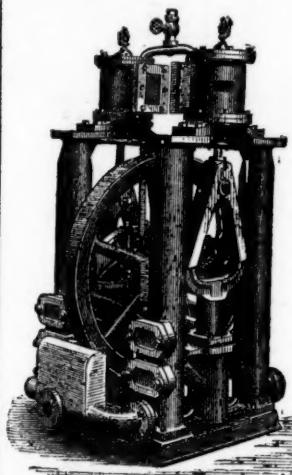
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BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
1500 Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	—	12 1 8...	0 5 0...	Apr. 1874	
1500 Bampfylde, c. i. m., Devon*	1 0 0	—	—	5 5 5%	0 2 0...	0 2 0...	June 1873
5500 Blaen Caelan, s.-i. Cardigan* (24 sh.)	3 10 0	—	—	10 9 0	—	—	—
200 Botallack, t, St. Just*	116 5 0	45	47 1/2	50	619 15 0...	5 0 0...	Aug. 1872
4000 Brookwood, c. Buckfastleigh	1 7 6	—	—	2 2 0	0 0 6...	Jan. 1872	
3342 Cargill, s.-i. Newlyn*	1 15 0	—	4	8 1/2 4	3 3 6...	0 4 0...	Nov. 1874
6400 Cashwell, t, Cumberland*	5 4 5	1	7 1	4 16 3...	0 12 6...	Oct. 1872	
10000 Carn Brea, c. Illogan	2 10 0	—	—	1 6 6...	0 2 6...	Aug. 1873	
6000 Carn Brea, c. Illogan	35 0 0	—	62 1/2	65	308 0 0...	1 0 0...	Feb. 1874
4000 Cith, Jane, t, Penrhynhendreath	5 0 0	—	—	0 7 6...	0 7 6...	July 1874	
2450 Cook's Kitchen, t, Illogan*	20 4 9	9	9 10	—	11 17 0...	0 7 6...	Jan. 1873
10240 Devon Gt. Consols, c. Tavistock*	1 0 0	—	2 1/2	1 1/2 2 1/2	116 10 0...	0 12 5...	May 1872
4296 Dolcoath, c. i. Camborne	10 14 10	53	62 54	—	105 16 8...	0 12 6...	Dec. 1874
8500 Drake Walls, t, Calstock	5 0 0	—	—	0 2 0...	0 2 0...	July 1874	
10000 East Ballawden, t, Sandcock*	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 11...	0 6 0...	Feb. 1874	
6144 East Cardon, t, St. Cleer*	2 14 6	1	7 1/2	14 19 0...	0 9 0...	Oct. 1872	
300 East Darren, t, Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	224 10	0 1 0...	0 1 0...	Oct. 1874	
6400 East Pool, t, Illogan	9 9 9	14	13 14	15 11 3...	0 2 6...	May 1873	
1906 East Wheal Lovell, t, Wendron*	5 19 0	9	8 1/2 9	20 7 6...	0 7 6...	Oct. 1874	
5000 Exmouth, s.-i. Chiverton	0 7 6	—	—	0 1 0...	0 1 0...	May 1873	
2800 Farnell, t, Isle of Man*	25 0 0	—	—	80 15 0...	0 10 0...	Sept. 1872	
40000 Glasgow Cars, c. (30,000 £1 p.), 10,000 15s. p.	1 3/4	1 1/2	5 10 0	0 1 0...	0 1 0...	Aug. 1874	
15000 Great Laxey, t, Isle of Man	4 0 0	—	11	10 1/2 11	17 3 0...	0 6 0...	Oct. 1874
25000 Great West Van, t, Cardigan*	2 0 0	—	2 1/2	2 0 0	0 1 0...	Aug. 1874	
5908 Great Wheal Vor, t, Helston*	40 15 0	76	52 56	18 19 6...	0 2 6...	June 1872	
6400 Green Hurth, t, Durham*	6 0 0	—	—	5 1/2 5 1/2	1 12 0...	Oct. 1874	
20000 Grogwinion, t, Cardigan*	2 0 0	—	3 1/2	3 3/2	0 2 0...	1 4 0...	Dec. 1874
10240 Gunnislake (Clitters), t, e	5 5 0	—	—	0 1 0...	0 1 0...	Nov. 1874	
1024 Herodfoot, t, New Liskeard*	8 10 0	34	4 4 4	62 5 0...	0 15 0...	Oct. 1872	
18000 Hington Down, c. Calstock* (21 sh.)	52 0 0	—	1 1/2	4 3 0	0 5 0...	Dec. 1872	
25000 Killaloe, s., Tipperary	1 0 0	—	—	0 3 11/2	0 0 6...	Mar. 1873	
400 Lisburne, t, Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—	—	564 10 0	0 1 0...	July 1874	
6120 Lovell, t, Wendron	0 10 0	—	—	0 17 6...	0 1 6...	Jan. 1874	
11000 Melinlour Valley, t, Cardigan*	3 0 0	—	4	3 3/2	0 3 7...	June 1874	
9000 Minera Mining Co., t, Wrexham*	8 0 0	—	73/4	5 7/2	63 15 2...	0 2 0...	Nov. 1874
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland, c. cl., i.*	7 0 0	—	—	0 8 0...	0 3 6...	July 1872	
12000 North Hendre, t, Wales	2 10 0	—	—	0 17 6...	0 2 6...	Oct. 1874	
2000 North Levant, t, c. St. Just*	12 2 0	—	6 1/2	4 13 0	0 12 0...	Sept. 1873	
7000 Old Treburret, s.-i. ordinary shares	1 0 0	—	—	0 9 0...	0 9 0...	Feb. 1874	
9000 Old Treburret, s.-i. (10 per cent. pref.)	10 10 0	—	2 1/2	0 10 2	0 10 2...	Feb. 1874	
8694 Pend-drean, t, Redruth	9 2 0	7	6 4 5	0 5 0...	0 5 0...	Nov. 1871	
5000 Penhalls, t, St. Agnes	3 0 0	—	1 1/2	3 9 6...	0 2 6...	Jan. 1875	
50000 Penstruthal, t, c. Gwenap*	2 0 0	—	3 1/2	2 0 0	0 1 0...	Nov. 1874	
6000 Phoenix, t, Linkinhorne*	4 18 4	4 4 4	39 19 10	0 4 0...	Nov. 1872		
1772 Polberro, t, St. Agnes	18 0 0	—	—	1 12 6...	0 5 0...	Mar. 1872	
13000 Prince Patrick, s.-i. (8000 sh. issued)	1 0 0	—	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 2 0...	Oct. 1874	
8771 St. Just Amalgamated, t*	8 10 0	—	6 1/2	4 13 0	0 12 0...	Nov. 1873	
12000 Tankerville, t, Salop*	6 0 0	—	8 1/2	8 1/2 9	3 8 0...	0 6 0...	Feb. 1873
6000 Tincroft, c. t, Pool, Illogan	2 0 0	—	5 1/2	4 4 4	104 12 6...	0 10 0...	Sept. 1873
15000 Tretell, t, Bodmin	2 0 0	—	—	0 2 0...	0 2 0...	Sept. 1874	
4000 Trumpet Consols, t, Helston*	7 10 0	1	1 2	9 11 0	0 10 0...	Nov. 1872	
15000 Van, t, Llanidloes*	4 5 0	23	22 24	13 19 6...	0 10 0...	Dec. 1874	
3000 South Carn Brea, c. t, Illogan	11 17 8	—	1 1/2	52 10 0	0 5 0...	June 1873	
5000 South Darren, t, Cardigan*	3 6 8	—	—	1 1 6...	0 1 6...	Nov. 1870	
10000 So. Pr. Patrick, s.-i. (8000 sh. issued)	1 0 0	—	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 2 0...	Oct. 1874	
27 20000 Wicklow, t, Salop*	2 10 0	—	6 1/2	4 13 0	0 9 0...	Nov. 1871	
20000 Wicklow, t, Salop*	2 10 0	—	—	52 9 0	0 2 6...	Mar. 1872	

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
35500 Alamillos, t, Spain*†	2 0 0	—	2	1 5 2	1 5 9...	0 2 0...	Sept. 1874
30000 Almada and Tirth Consol., s.-i.*	1 0 0	—	7/4	5 7/4	0 4 3...	0 1 0...	May 1873
20000 Australian, c. South Australia*	7 7 8	—	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 16 0...	0 2 0...	Aug. 1874
10000 Battle Mountain, t, (6240 part pd.)	8 0 0	—	—	0 10 0...	0 10 0...	Nov. 1872	
15000 Birdseye Creek, c. California*	4 0 0	—	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 14 0...	0 2 0...	June 1874
6000 Bensberg, t, Germany*	10 0 0	—	—	0 17 4...	0 8 0...	July 1873	
12320 Burrs, Burr., c. So. Australia	5 0 0	—	—	56 0 0	0 10 0...	Oct. 1872	
90000 Cape Cobin Mining, t, So. Africa.	7 0 0	—	31	31 31/2	18 15 0...	0 1 0...	Dec. 1874
40000 Cedar Creek, c. California*	5 0 0	—	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 5 0...	0 2 0...	June 1873
30000 Central American Association*†	0 16 6	—	—	0 0 0...	0 1 0...	July 1866	
15000 Chicago, s., Utah*	10 0 0	—	—	0 0 0...	0 1 0...	July 1874	
21000 Colorado Terrible, s.-i. Colorado*†	5 0 0	—	3 3/4	9 6 6	0 1 6...	0 1 6...	July 1874
76163 Don Pedro, North of Del Rey*	8 16 0	36	2 1/2	2 1/2	20 9 0...	0 2 0...	Mar. 1872
35500 Eberhardt and Aurora, Nevada*	10 0 0	—	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 0 0...	0 1 0...	Dec. 1874
2353 Eldorado, g., Nava Sooth*	10 0 0	—	—	1 0 0...	1 0 0...	July 1871	
60000 Emma, t, s., Utah (25,000 fully pd.)	26 0 0	—	13 1/2	13 1/2	3 12 0...	0 6 0...	Dec. 1872
70000 English and Australian, c. B. Aust.	2 10 0	2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 7 3...	0 2 0...	Mar. 1873
18000 Ferguson, g., California*	2 0 0	—	—	0 3 0...	0 3 0...	April 1872	
30000 Flagstaff, t, Utah*	10 0 0	—	2 1/2	2 1/2	4 2 0...	0 5 0...	July 1873
25000 Fortuna, t, Spain*	2 0 0	—	5 1/2	4 4 5	4 6 10 0...	0 2 0...	Sept. 1874
80000 Gold Run, hyd.	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 4...	0 4 0...	Oct. 1872	
88000 Kapunda Mining Co. Australiat	1 3 0	—	4 1/2	4 1/2	2 0 2 0 0...	0 6 0...	June 1873
20000 Last Chance, s., Utah							